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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,221—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5237	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5237	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th ,,
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5237	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th ,,
B.M.L.			21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ressevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Maver	3,878	12th Feb., '98
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzi	3,420	13th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]	Rs. 375	Rs. 190

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelish.	4,233	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

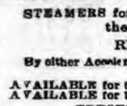
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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
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SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
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PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on-Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION gives to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on the 3rd Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 7th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 3rd Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 15th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

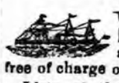
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

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Agents.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898. Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,089	Ducdateau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

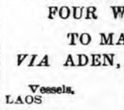
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C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

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FOR SALE.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON SCRAP AND STEELS.

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37 LOTS of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, TYRES, AXLES, aggregating about 1,206 tons,

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The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th January, 1898.

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One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

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,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
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PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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"AULD SCOTTIE."

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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

Under the Patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SANDHURST,
WILL PRODUCE
ON
MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING, the 7TH and 10TH FEBRUARY, at 9-30.
THE FARCE
IN 3 ACTS.
BY A. R. PINERS.
ENTITLED
THE MAGISTRATE.

The Box Office (Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.) is open to the Public from Monday, January 24th.

PRICES:—

STALLS & SEATS IN BOXES	Rs. 3
SECOND SEATS	„ 2
BACK SEATS	„ 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half-price to Back Seats.

FURTHER PARTICULARS IN PROGRAMMES HEREAFTER.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

TO LET.—THE GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of the above Buildings, which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Buildings are fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOUR HAND HAY BALING PRESSES which were used in Famine Grass Operations, and have been put into thorough repair since in the Workshops of the College of Science, Poona, and are now as good as new. Rs. 300 each.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.
Camp Sholapur District.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

BY the kind permission of Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram the Telgu Girls' School Building adjoining the Telgu Library, has been placed at the disposal of the Municipality to be used as an INOCULATION STATION. Dr. M. N. KAPADIA will be in attendance there from THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, daily, except Sundays, between the hours of 4-30 to 6 p.m., for the Inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 2nd February, 1898.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND PAYMENT of Interest, payable out of Capital, for the year ending 31st December, 1897, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or (Rs. 19-6-9 per share) on the Shares of the Original Issue, and the First Payment of Interest, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or (Rs. 5-13-0 per share) on the New Shares i.e., those of the Second Issue, will be made at the registered office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 7th March, 1898, to those Shareholders, whose names are on the register on the 31st day of January, 1898, on the production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

THE ENGLISH PRESS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 10 Sardar's Buildings, Tamarind Lane, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1898, at 3 P.M., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after article 5 of the following article namely:—

5a. That the Capital of the Company may be from time to time reduced by such resolutions and proceedings as the law requires."—Dated this 2nd day of February, 1898.

By Order,
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.



MEMORANDUM BLOCKS OR TABLETS.

The Mediæval Parchment Wove Memorandum Blocks, ruled faint, each sheet detachable; contain 50 leaves, made in two sizes:—

	Rs. a.
No. 1, 8 by 5 inches, with sheet of blotting paper	0 8
No. 2 10 by 8 inches, very high class paper..	0 14

50 Leaves Ruled Paper. Each leaf can easily be removed without loosening the others. Made in six sizes, as follows:—

No. 1	4 by 3½ inches ...As. 3 each, per doz.	1 6
No. 2	5 „ 3½ „ ... „ 3 „ „	2 2
No. 3	6¼ „ 4 „ ... „ 3 „ „	2 2
No. 4	8 „ 5 „ ... „ 4 „ „	2 12
No. 5	8 „ 6¼ „ ... „ 5 „ „	3 8
No. 6	10 „ 8 „ ... „ 6 „ „	4 4

SILL'S IMPROVED FLEXIBLE BLOTTER, Rs. 2-8.

Convenient, Durable, and Ornamental, made in polished Nickel.

It is a Hand Blotter, semi-circular in shape when not in use; but NOTE, it requires no rocking or rolling motion, BECAUSE IT IS FLEXIBLE, and in using you simply press down, and the semi-circular Blotter becomes a flat Pad.

The Sill utilises all but a minimum portion of the blotting, and that minimum portion is the ends of the blotting that are held by the clasps.

To remove soiled Pads, you simply raise the spring clasps which fold them.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved ....from	6 0
Crest and Motto .... „	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 8
Monograms only ....from	5 0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4 0
Address two lines, any style	6 0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and Plate engraved	3 8
100 Ladies' Cards printed and Plate engraved....	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.	2 0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 20th July, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund........	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in March 1898. 58 Prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 1st. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23rd and 24th February.

Prospectuses and all information may be obtained from the Undersigned on application.

A. J. PEILE, R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.
R. A. WILLIS,
Honorary Treasurer.
Apollo Bunder, Sirdar's Mansion.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest Report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 3rd March, 1898, for the SUPPLY of Pawlins of sizes (more or less) to the Bombay, Quetta, Mhow and Karachi Arsenals, Poona Depot, and Factories at Kirkee and Bombay, from 1st April, 1898, to the 31st March, 1899. The term "more" includes the supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the Pawlins (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which in the event of Tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10th to 28th February 1898, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on payment at the rate of Re. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1898. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

In the matter of the Estate of the late KHAN BAHADUR DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, Deceased.

(In winding up.)

SALES OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES OFFERED.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the Purchase of any one or more of the following properties of the above Estate will be received by the Administrators of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and Co., Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The offers should be sent under sealed covers and not later than by 4 o'clock in the evening of the 15th day of February next. The properties are the following, viz.:—

PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

1. Land with dwelling-house or Bungalow, Cookrooms, Outhouses and Stables situate Nos. 77-79 Chowpati, being the family residence of the said deceased. The land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and contains 5694 square yards or thereabouts.

2. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon, situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, bearing Municipal Street No. 12, Ward No. 1335. The land is of the same tenure as above and contains 361 square yards.

3. Land with dwelling-house and building thereon also situate in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to the above and bearing Municipal Street No. 14, Ward No. 1336. The land is of the same tenure as above and is admeasuring 157½ square yards.

4. Leasehold land with chawls standing thereon, situate in Mangalore Street, on the Port Trust Estate, Mody Bay, containing 222 2-9 square yards bearing Municipal Street Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Ward No. 2697.

5. Land with a splendidly built Bungalow thereon, situate on the Bazar Road, at Mahim, bearing Municipal Assessment Street No. 53 [A] 54 Ward No. 4724-25-26. The Land is of the quit and ground rent tenure and is 1479 square yards or thereabouts.

6. Land with Bungalow detached out-houses, stables and large compound situate also on the Mahim Bazaar Road, next to the last-mentioned Bungalow. It bears Municipal Street No. 64 [A] 65, Ward No. 4735 [1] 4735 [?] 4736 and the Land which is Pension and Tax admeasures 4730 square yards.

PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

1. Government Leasehold Land with substantially built Bungalow, out-houses, etc., called the "Temple Hall." The and bears Survey No. 60 and admeasures 5 acres and 11 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 2,000.

2. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow and premises called the "Parsonage". The Land is Survey No. 25, and contains 2 acres and 31 goontas. The annual rental of the property according to the Mahableshwar guide is Rs. 1,900.

3. Government Leasehold Land with Bungalow, etc., called the "St. James." The Land is denoted under Survey No. 61, contains 2 acres and 34 goontas and the rental is Rs. 1,550 by the same guide.

4. Government Leasehold Land with two Bungalows, etc., standing on it called the "Rosary" and "Octagon." The land bears Survey No. 7 admeasures 30 goontas and the annual rental is Rs. 1,550.

5. Government Leasehold Land with a newly built Bungalow, etc., called the "Sandhurst Castle." The land is Survey No. 41 and admeasures 7 acres.

6. Government Leasehold land with Bungalow thereon called the "Florida Lodge" bearing Survey No. 229 and admeasuring 5 Goontas.

7. A plot of land called or known as the "Savest[illegible] Land." It is Survey Nos. 66-67 and is 3 acres and 24 goontas.

8. Ditto. ditto. bearing [illegible] Survey Nos. and admeasuring one acre and 22 goontas.

PROPERTIES AT POONA.

1. Land with Bungalow &c., situate on the Treasury Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 156 feet in length and 920 feet in width and assessed under survey No. 182 admeasuring 13 goontas.

2. Leasehold Land with two Bungalows called "Spiers Bungalows" situate on the City Road behind the Lunatic Asylum, admeasuring 165 feet in length and 67 feet in width and assessed under Survey No. 181 measuring 8 goontas.

3. Plots of agricultural land in the Nanded and Dhairi villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona, viz:—

AT NANDED.

[a] a plot measuring	8 acres	32 goontas,	Survey No.	23.
[b] „ „	2 „	15 „	„	26.
[c] „ „	24 „	6 „	„	21.
[d] „ „	10 „	17 „	„	22.

AT DHAIRI.

[e] „ „	7 „	34 „	„	176.

PROPERTIES AT KIRKEE.

Land with two Bungalows at Kirkee Cantonment, Kirkee, bearing Nos. 2 and 25, situate on the Road leading from Poona to Kirkee Station measuring 375-366, No. 2 and No. 25 feet long and 232-237, No. 2 and No. 25 feet wide.

PROPERTY AT LANOWLI.

Land with Chawl and Buildings at Lanowli situate near the Bazaar and measuring 72 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth

PROPERTY AT KOLHAPUR.

Leasehold land with a Bungalow and Building measuring about 707 square yards situate on Brahmapuri at Kolhapur.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour at the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZEELERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „

For those Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR,
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and doubleHarness (Rs.30), and Saddl (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt........	6 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats. Bran, etc., supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years i my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND........	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

JOHN WILSON,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

CH. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	[illegible]	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 8

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions........	As. 2 per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line........	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 4-8

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 9-3m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-45m., 2-54a.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Santa Cruz.
B. V. R., Commandant's parade, morning.
Bombay Cyclists' Carnival, Bandstand, 8-30 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Socotra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Saturday.

THEFT AT THE WARI BUNDER CAMP.—Mr. S. Fernandez, a fitter, at present staying in the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, has reported to the police the theft of two blankets and a pillow, valued at Rs. 5-8, from the camp during his absence.

REPORTED THEFT IN THE FORT.—Vallubhdas Dayal, a Hindu, residing in the Fort, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Tuesday evening, his room was entered, his box broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 500, were stolen therefrom.

A GENEROUS DONATION TO THE PARSEE HOSPITAL.—In connection with the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies of a relative, Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha, of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurjee, has generously made a donation of Rs. 1,800 to the funds of the Parsee Fever Hospital.

TORTURING A HORSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Constable Henry A. Brewin charged Pestonji Bomanji, a hack victoria driver, with cruelly torturing his horse. The horse was in a very bad condition, and it had lost the use of the right hind leg. The accused having consented to send his animal to the Pinjrapole, he was warned and discharged.

A DEFAMATION CASE.—In reference to the statements made in a letter in these columns by Mr. Scrinzi, Mr. Taurines, photographer, writes:—My mother-in-law, Sarah Jane Conroy, the wife of James Conroy, died in Malta in December, 1871; consequently I could not have prosecuted her in Bombay in January, 1898. The person I have prosecuted is Mrs. Adelaide Conroy, who married James Conroy in 1872, so she could not be the mother of my wife, who was born before that date.

REFUSING TO PAY LEGAL FARE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Professor Zoe Payne was summoned for refusing to pay the legal fare of a hack victoria driver. Constable Brewin told the magistrate that the Professor and a Parsee, named Dhunjibhoy, whom the Professor called his servant, were in the habit of engaging hack victorias and not paying the drivers after they had done with their services. The magistrate ordered the accused to pay the fare, which amounted to Rs. 3, Re. 1-8 for costs, and Rs. 2-8 for detention.

ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT WOMAN.—Shatiza, a Mahomedan mendicant widow, aged sixty years, residing with her son, Noormahomed Rahim, in Goghari Mohalla, was walking along Jackaria Street, on Monday night, at 11 o'clock, when she accidentally slipped and fell. She then took no notice of the accident, though she felt pain in the left wrist and elbow. On the following day she was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that the wrist was fractured and the elbow dislocated. She has been detained under treatment.

RASH AND FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Flanagan charged Ganesh Ladnia and Chhotu Band, coachmen of Dr. Seerval, and Mr. Dhunjishaw Bhicaji, respectively, with rash and negligent driving. The Inspector stated that the accused were driving furiously on the Queen's Road, although they had been warned on previous occasions. The carriages had rubber tyres, and their tread being light their speed often became uncontrollable. The magistrate fined both of them Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Signor Lagattolla, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	The Brave	Ed. Newton.
Valse	Il Bacio	Arditi.
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Song (Cornet Solo)	Parting	M. Bilton.
Fantasia (No. 1)	Maritana	J. A. Kappey.
Galop	Princess Marie	Ch. D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—Mr. Dorabji Jamshedji Kapadia, the manager of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" office, writes:—My attention has been drawn to the account of the Parsee Fever Hospital in the "Gazette," in which a correspondent says:—"Among the strange faces I saw one patient for whom I felt an instinctive sympathy. He is a reporter in the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar," a Gujerati daily." Many after reading the account in question have made kind inquiries who the reporter is, but I can assure them that none of the reporters on the staff of our press is suffering from plague. The fact is, the bill-collector of this office, Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Vaid, absented himself from my office on Tuesday last, and I learnt on Wednesday afternoon he had been removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, where, alas! he died on Saturday morning.

"EXAMPLES IN ELEMENTARY PHYSICS."—A little handbook, entitled "Examples in Elementary Physics," has been just out by Mr. D. D. Kapadia, M.A., B. Sc., Fellow of Elphinstone College. The author's knowledge of physical science and mathematics is so appreciated by his professors that the work is likely to command a large sale among young aspirants to academic honours. In every way the selection of examples is good, and the student will gain much by a constant reference to a copy of this handbook. In solving every example the author has given a lucid exposition of the principles of physics, and in fact he has shown that working of examples in physics is not the herculean task that some students often imagine. The book is especially intended for the students reading for the Intermediate examination in Arts, and the Solids and Fluids examination of the first year medical students.

PARSEE HANDY ANDY.—On Tuesday evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, I.C.S., presided at a reading of the story of Handy Andy, rendered into Gujerati by Mr. K. N. Kabraji. There was a large attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and the ladies of his family and other friends. Mr. Fulton introduced the lecturer, of whose abilities as a Gujarati scholar, journalist, novelist, and playwright he spoke in eulogistic terms, adding that his hearers would be much entertained by the unique character of the discourse. Mr. Kabraji commenced his reading by stating that the story was an Irish one, rendered into Gujerati with necessary changes to suit the taste of the natives. Bholo Dolo was a rustic of the most eccentric character, the scene of his labour being placed in and about Surat. His chief characteristic was to do what he was not required, and to do what he was bidden not to do. He had the strange aptitude to mix up matters of the most heterogeneous kinds and thus excite mirth and merriment. He would deliver a medical prescription as a lawyer's letter to his master, and *vice versa*. His antics in the story of a ghost were mirth-provoking and led the affrighted tenants of a house to accuse one another of creating a disturbance. His mission to the post-office for a letter expected by his master led the postmaster to turn him out, as he would not mention the addressee's name, because he said it was a profound secret. At last when he was sent back for the same purpose, he stole some letters from the post-master's desk, among which was found a note most uncomplimentary to his employer, who in a rage burnt every bit, and warned his servant that he had made himself liable to severe punishment. Other incidents of an equally funny character were related. There were several songs interspersed in the reading, which were sung by the lecturer himself. Mr. Kabrajee thanked Mr. Fulton for presiding, and he tendered his acknowledgments to Sir Jamsetjee and other gentlemen and ladies who had honoured him with their presence.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

20-97—Smetham S and N—Meherbai vs Maneckbai widow—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

512-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonchand Purusram and others vs Sidhrutral Soojaurai—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Dismissal.

329-97—Payne G and S—Khooma Gumna and others vs Meeya Baba Hajee Meeya Kavil—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

350-97—Shamrao P—The Advocate General and others vs Dhunjeeverbai and others—In person, and Tyabjee and Co—Part heard.

460-97—Dikshit and D—Motiram Sakulchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co.

299-96—Janardhan and A—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajeealli Mahomed Hajee Esmail—Payne G and S.

305-94—R S Brown and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhandas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Aslabai vs Ally Mahomed Hajee Salley Mahomed—Ardeshir H and D.

405-96—Tyabjee D and C—Aishabibee vs Bayabibee and others—Payne G and S, and Hemming and P.

113-93—M N Saklatwalla Hassum Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Alum Allikhan Bahadoor Dilawa Nuwas Jung and another.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

49. The investment every year or every half-year of any sum set apart as part of the principal of a sinking fund shall be made within fifteen days after the day on which the payment of interest is due by the Board in respect of the loan for repayment of which such sinking fund is established; and the investment of any sum received by the Board on account of interest on moneys forming part of a sinking fund already invested, shall be made within one month from the day on which such interest is received.

Dates fixed for investment of sinking funds in public securities.

50. In no case shall the period for the repayment of any loan exceed sixty years, and when money is borrowed for the purpose of discharging a previous loan, the time for repayment of the money so borrowed shall not, unless with the sanction of Government of India extend beyond the unexpired portion of the period for which the original loan was sanctioned.

Period over which loans may extend.

51. When money is raised by the Board on debentures, the debentures shall be in the form of schedule B, or in such other form as the Board, with the previous consent of Government, shall from time to time determine.

Form of securities.

The older of any debenture in the form of Schedule B, or in any form duly authorized under this section, may obtain in exchange therefor, upon such terms as the Board shall from time to time determine, a debenture in any other form so authorized.

Every debenture issued by the Board shall be transferable,—

(a) if it is in the form of Schedule B, by endorsement, and

(b) if it is in any other form, in such manner as shall be therein expressed.

The right to sue in respect of the moneys secured by debentures issued under this section shall vest in the respective holders thereof for the time being, without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

52. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 45, the Board may take from any Bank credit on a cash account to be opened and kept with such Bank in the name of the Board to the extent of any loan sanctioned under Section 45, and may grant mortgages, subject to the provisions of this Act, of lands and property vested or vesting in or belonging to the Board, or any part thereof, in security of the payment of the amount of such credit or of the sums advanced from time to time on such cash account with the interest thereon.

Board to have power to take advances from Banks to the extent of any loan sanctioned by Government.

V.—PROPERTY AND LIABILITIES.

Transfer of Property to the Board.

53. Immediately upon the date which shall be notified under Section 10, there shall vest in the Board for the purposes of this Act—

Particulars of property vested in Board.

(i) All the estate, right, title and interest of Her Majesty in and to the several lands specified in Part I of Schedule C and shown on the deposited plans;

Government vacant lands to be reserved as open spaces.

Provided that—

(1) Save as hereinafter provided in this sub-section the Board shall not at any time build or in any way encroach, or permit any other person to build or in any way encroach, upon the said lands or on any part thereof, the intention being that the said lands shall remain open spaces and shall be reserved for the recreation of the public, subject to such regulations as the Board may from time to time deem proper to make for the effectual carrying out of the said intention;

(2) The Board may, from time to time, with the special sanction of Government, reserve and enclose any part of the said lands for any temporary purpose, and may from time to time, upon the application of an Athletic Club or Association, at their discretion, allot, reserve and let on sufferance lease at such nominal or other rent as the Board may approve, parts of the said lands for the use of such Club or Association;

(3) The Board shall not be liable for the cost of any works for the drainage of such of the said lands as are referred to as "the Flats" which may be undertaken as part of or in connection with any scheme sanctioned by the Corporation for reducing the level of subsoil water in the City.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to interfere with or limit the right—

(a) of the Board to let the whole or any part of the lands referred to as "the Flats" for cultivation or for the storage of goods and to permit the erection thereon of such temporary structures as may be necessary for the protection of such goods or for any purpose other than human habitation;

(b) of the Military authorities to reserve and use for military purposes the area referred to in Part I of Schedule C as plot 'C.'

(ii) All the estate, right, title and interest of Her Majesty in and to the several lands specified in Part II of Schedule C (subject to the right therein reserved of temporary occupation by Government of certain premises) and shown on the deposited plans, and all the estate, right, title and interest vested in the Corporation in the several lands specified in Schedule D and shown on the deposited plans until such time as the whole of the said last-mentioned lands, or as to any part thereof until such time as such part shall be let on lease by the Board, and thereafter as to the whole or any such part for a further period which shall be determined—

Other Government vacant lands and land belonging to the Corporation.

(a) where the lease granted by the Board is a non-renewable lease, upon the expiration of such lease;

(b) where the lease granted by the Board contains a clause for the renewal of the lease:

(1) when a renewed lease shall have been entered into, upon the expiration of such renewed lease;

(2) when a renewed lease shall not have been entered into, upon the expiration of a period equivalent to the maximum term for which the lease granted was expressed to be renewable:

(1) Provided that no unrenewable lease shall be granted for a period of more than 99 years, and that in no case shall the aggregate duration of the term of a renewable lease, and of the term for which such lease shall be expressed to be renewable, exceed 99 years.

Proviso as to aggregate term for which such lands may be leased by the Board.

(2) Provided also that any portion of the lands specified in schedule C which shall be required by Government for a public purpose, or of the lands specified in Schedule D which may be required for any Municipal Departmental purpose, may at any time be resumed by Government or by the Corporation as the case may be, and all claims of the Board in respect of the land so resumed shall be satisfied by a proportionate reduction of their capital debt (the amount of such reduction to be determined by the Collector, regard being had to the rate applicable to such land as specified in column 7 of Schedules C and D respectively), and by the payment to the Board of a reasonable allowance for the cost of all improvements effected by the Board on and to the land so resumed.

Proviso as to power of Government and the Corporation to resume lands required for a public or Municipal Departmental purpose respectively.

(3) The word lease for the purposes of this and the next succeeding sub-section shall be deemed to mean a lease required to be registered under the Registration Act.

(iii) The right to reclaim the bed of the sea, the property of Her Majesty within the limits specified in Schedule E, and all the estate, right, title, and interest of Her Majesty to and in such lands as may be reclaimed by the Board within the limits specified as aforesaid, until such time as the whole of the areas reclaimed, or as to any part thereof, until such time as such part shall be let on lease by the Board and thereafter as to the whole or any such part for a further period which shall be determined in the manner provided by clauses (a) and (b) and the first proviso to sub-section (ii):

Reclamation rights of the Board.

Provided that—

(1) If on the expiration of a period of twenty years from the date which shall be notified under Section 10 the Board shall have failed to commence, or having commenced shall have abandoned, the reclamation of any area within the limits specified as aforesaid, the rights and property vesting in the Board in respect of such last-mentioned area under this sub-section shall forthwith be divested and shall revest absolutely in Her Majesty.

Proviso as to delay in exercising such rights.

(2) Any portion of any area reclaimed, which shall be required by Government for a public purpose, may at any time be taken possession of by Government, and all claims of the Board in respect of the portion taken possession of as aforesaid shall be satisfied by the payment to the Board of a sum equivalent to the cost of the reclamation of such portion calculated at the average rate of the cost (inclusive of preliminary expenses, supervision and allowance for interest during construction) of the reclamation of the area reclaimed as aforesaid and the liability (if any) under Section 61 owing to the Government by the Board in respect of such portion shall be remitted.

Proviso as to power of Government to take possession of any reclaimed land required for a public purpose.

(3) If, in the opinion of Government, the execution of any order or resolution passed by the Board, or the doing anything which is being done or is about to be done by or on behalf of the Board on or in respect of any area reclaimed injuriously affects or is likely to affect the security of the defences or sanitary condition of the troops quartered in Bombay, such order shall not be executed and such thing shall not be done without the previous sanction of Government.

Proviso giving Government power to require their previous sanction to anything likely to injuriously affect the security of the defences or sanitary condition of troops.

(4) No building shall be erected on any area reclaimed within the arcs of fire of the guns of any battery as determined by the Government of India, or within such distance of any battery as the Government of India may determine as aforesaid.

Proviso that no building shall be erected in vicinity of batteries within limits to be determined by the Government of India.

(5) The Board shall have no claim against Government for compensation on account of any loss or damage to their interests, immediate or prospective, due to any order or prohibition issued by Government under the provisions of the two last-preceding provisos.

Proviso that Board shall have no claim in respect of any orders issued under the two last-preceding provisos.

54. Upon the determination of the further period mentioned in sub-sections (ii) and (iii) of the preceding section, the property vested in the Board under this section in any part of the lands specified in Part II of Schedule C and in Schedule D, and of the lands reclaimed within the limits specified in Schedule E, shall, as to the part thereof in respect of which such further period shall have determined, be forthwith divested and such part of such lands shall revest absolutely in Her Majesty or in the Corporation, as the case may be, and the capital debt of the Board under Section 59 and the liability of the Board under Section 61 shall be reduced proportionately.

Revesting of property in Government and Corporation respectively on the termination of leases granted by the Board.

General Powers as to Property.

55. The Board shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power to acquire and hold moveable and immoveable property whether within or without the City, and shall also for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act, have power to—

Power to the Board to acquire and hold property.

(1) to let on hire or lease any moveable or immoveable property which may have become vested in or acquired by them other than the lands specified in Part I of Schedule C;

(2) to sell and otherwise convey any moveable or moveable property which may have become vested in or acquired by them other than the lands specified in Schedules C. and D. and any lands reclaimed within the limits specified in Schedule E.

56. The proceeds of the sale of any portion of the lands or buildings vested or vesting in the Board under this Act shall be applied either to meet curent capital expenditure or in liquidation of the principal sum of any debt contracted by the Board under Sections 46 and 47, if the same, or any portion of the same, is at the time payable, or by way of addition to the amount payable under Section 48 to the sinking fund in the said section mentioned.

Application of the sale-proceeds of lands or buildings vested in Board.

57. The Board shall have power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to apply any of the lands vested in the Board under Section 53, other than the lands specified in Part I of Schedule C, for the purposes of any scheme under this Act.

Power to apply certain lands vested in the Board to the purposes of any scheme under the Act.

58. Where any part of the lands specified in Part II of Schedule C or in Schedule D shall have been appropriated by the Board in making an open space or in forming a street, the capital debt due by the Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council or to the Corporation, respectively, shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the value (to be determined by the Collector, regard being had to the rate specified in column 7 of Part II of Schedule C or of Schedule D respectively) of the land so appropriated.

Adjustment of value of lands so applied.

LIABILITIES.

59. (1) The capital debts due by the Board on account of the property vested in the Board by this Act are as follows:—

Particulars of capital debts due by the Board to Secretary of State and Corporation.

(a) to the Secretary of State for India in Council, the amounts mentioned in Schedule C;

(b) to the Corporation, the amounts mentioned in Schedule D.

(2) (a) On the capital debt due by the Board on account of the lands specified in Part I of Schedule C, no interest shall, save as provided in Section 69 (3), be payable by the Board.

No interest to be charged on capital debt on account of Government lands reserved as open spaces save as provided in Section 69 (3).

(b) On the amounts mentioned in Part II of Schedule C and in Schedule D interest shall begin to accrue on (but not before) the 1st of April 1908, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the Board shall pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation, respectively, such interest as aforesaid on the 1st April 1909 and of every succeeding year:

Liability for interest on debt on account of other Government lands and lands belonging to the Corporation.

(i) Provided that the Government of India may, if they think fit, defer the date for the commencement of the accrual of interest payable by the Board under this sub-section in respect of any portion of the lands specified in Part II of Schedule C or in Schedule D which shall on 1st April 1908 remain unleased, until such date (to be not later than the date of any lease executed by the Board in respect of such portion) as Government may determine.

Proviso enabling Government to defer date for commencement of liability for interest.

(ii) Provided also that upon any reduction being made, as provided by Section 54 or otherwise, in the capital debt to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or to the Corporation, as the case may be, the interest payable by the Board under this sub-section shall be reduced in proportion to such reduction of capital debt as from the date thereof.

Proviso as to reduction in amount of debt on the expiry of the leases or otherwise.

60. The capital debt due to the Secretary of State for India in Council includes such expenditure as may have been incurred by the Secretary of State for India from the 1st August 1896 till the date which shall be notified under Section 10 in laying out the land described as the Chowpati Estate, or in laying water-pipes for protection against fire on the land described as the Cotton Green, in Part II, Schedule C, and such preliminary expenditure as may, with the sanction of Government, have been incurred for the purposes of this Act previous to the date which shall be notified as aforesaid.

Capital debt due to Secretary of State to include certain expenditure incurred by Government and the preliminary expenses of the Act.

On account of the aforesaid expenditure interest shall begin to accrue on (but not before) the date which shall be notified under Section 10, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the Board shall repay the aforesaid sums, together with such interest as aforesaid, so soon as the Board shall have raised a loan for the purposes of this Act as hereinbefore provided.

61. For the first thirty years from the date which shall be notified under Section 10, the Board shall have the free enjoyment of all rents and profits, not being rates on goods landed or shipped from the foreshore derivable from the areas reclaimed under Section 53 (iii).

Board to have free enjoyment of rents and profits from reclaimed areas for first 30 years and thereafter par interest on market value minus the cost of reclamation.

Thereafter the Board shall pay annually on the 1st April to the Secretary of State for India in Council three per centum on the amount determined by deducting from the market value of the reclaimed areas the cost of effecting their reclamation.

62. For the purposes of the preceding section—

Definition of terms "market value" and "cost of reclamation" for purposes of last preceding section.

(1) "Market value" shall mean the market value, as determined by the Collector at the time the first payment for interest falls due, as the fair freehold value of such lands for building purposes: provided that the areas occupied by roads, wharves and rides, or any area along the sea front the reservation of which as an open space is necessary for protective purposes, shall be excluded in determining such value.

(2) "The cost of effecting their reclamation" shall mean the cost as determined from the audited accounts of the Board, which shall show the cost of each reclamation scheme separately, including the cost of preliminary expenses, supervision and an allowance for interest during construction, which shall be calculated up to the date of completion.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE GANESHKHIND MURDERS.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONER.

CHAPEKAR PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

BEFORE the proceedings of Tuesday commenced the pleader for the defence said he wished to draw the court's attention to a circumstance that had occurred at the conclusion of the first day's proceedings. His client the prisoner Chapekar, he said, wanted on that day to give him four envelopes and a bundle of cloth, which, he said, contained his defence. Instead of letting him take it, Mr. Vaz, the City Inspector of Police, had taken possession of it and refused to give it up. This had been witnessed by several persons including two of the jurors. He therefore asked his Worship to call upon Mr. Vaz to produce those envelopes and the bundle.

The Judge then called for Mr. Vaz and asked him if he had taken the envelopes. The City Inspector said he had done so, but did not know they contained prisoner's defence. He had not the papers in his possession, but had handed them to Rama Pandu, the Chief Constable. The latter was then ordered by the Court to hand over the articles, and the proceedings commenced.

Lieut. Winyam Lang, I.S.C., 14th Bombay Infantry, called and sworn, said:—I knew Lieut. Owen Lewis. He was not living with me, but at the Napier Hotel. To the best of my belief I can say that he has left for England. The last letter I got from him was from Karachi, which I produce. He left Bombay on the 12th January by an Austria Lloyd boat via Karachi for England. I can spare the letter.

Mr. Guider, recalled, said:—I was present in the Magistrate's Court when Mr. Owen-Lewis gave his evidence on the 4th November last. I saw Mr. Bonus take it down in writing in the presence of the accused. Accused was asked, if he had any questions to ask and he said he had not. Mr. Lewis read the paper himself and made some corrections. And when these corrections had been made he expressed himself satisfied with it, and Mr. Bonus signed it. Mr. Owen-Lewis was sworn before he gave evidence.

Cross-examineed:—Mr. Owen-Lewis read it over himself, and after he had made his corrections the magistrate read it out. I did not leave the court at all during the deposition.

Mr. Anderson asked leave to put in Lieut. Owen-Lewis' statement, which the Judge read out as follows—Francis Owen-Lewis, 28 years, Lieut. in the 14th B. I., said: I remember the Jubilee party at Government House. Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst were there. I left Ganeshkhind about 12 o'clock, Mr. Sargent of my regiment was with me. About 500 yards on the Poona side of the yellow bungalow a gharri passed me, and I heard a lady saying something. She was standing up in the gharri. She was saying, "For God's sake stop!" I called out in the vernacular to her gharri to stop. I was in a hired victoria, and so was the lady. I did not take the number of my victoria. I went to the gharri and I found a lady whom I afterwards found was Mrs. Ayerst standing up. The gentleman was lying back in an unconscious condition covered with blood. I saw the gentleman was badly hurt. I asked Mr. Sargent to take the gentleman to hospital, and I asked the lady to come into my gharri. The hood was down. Lieut. Sargent drove off in Mr Ayerst's gharri. Our gharri was starting when another victoria drove by. Thinking it might contain a doctor I called to the coachman to stop, and he pulled up about 15 yards away. I asked the occupant if he happened to be a doctor. I saw a man sitting in the corner. I did not know who he was at the time. I shook him by the knee. He groaned. I asked the coachman whose gharri it was, and he said it was Mr. Rand's. I then looked closer and saw it was Mr. Rand who was in it. The hood was up, and I saw Mr. Rand, was hurt. I asked the coachman if he knew the Sassoon Hospital and to wait for me. While I was talking to Mrs. Ayerst Mr. Rand's gharri drove away. I then drove with Mrs. Ayerst to the Sassoon Hospital. When we arrived Mr. Sargent was there with Lieut. Ayerst. The latter looked to be dead. The body was still in the carriage. Mr. Rand had not arrived when I reached. Mr. Sargent and I did not go home together. I first took Mrs. Ayerst home. I then went back to the Sassoon Hospital and found Mr. Sargent there. I did not look at Ayerst or Rand when I returned I drove away with Sargent.

Gopal Singh Achal Singh, Chief Constable, City Police, sworn, said:—I remember the Jubilee holidays, the 21st and 22nd June last. I made a search on the Ganeshkhind road on the 23rd June. I did this in consequence of information. I had three members of the punch with me. The two coachmen, Appa Gopal and Bhau Naiku, went with me. I heard that Mr. Rand had been killed. The two former pointed out to me culvert No. 11, which is beyond the yellow bungalow. I made a search and found 2 swords, a hatchet and a stone. The two swords were in scaboards, wrapped in white cloth. I found these under the culvert. They are in the same condition now as when I found them, that is, wrapped up as they are. I found them between 6 and 7 a.m. They were in my possession till they were produced before the magistrate. These are the swords, and this the stone. They are in the same state as when I found them.

There was only a single stone in the culvert, and it was lying on top of the swords which were together. The punch I had with me was from Bamburda. The three bungalows on the road were empty, but there was a ramoosi in one of them. I brought the punch from Bamburda because the crime was committed there.

To the Court: I was not the chief constable who pointed out the culvert to the sub-overseer.

MR. HAMILTON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. William Robartes Hamilton, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, sworn, said: I was acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 8th October last. On that day I saw the prisoner. He was brought to my bungalow in the morning by Mr. Brewin. I had an interview with him, which lasted about 2 or 3 hours. Nobody was present. He was alone, as I intentionally excluded everybody. I took down his statement in writing. Mr. Brewin came in first and said he had brought Chapekar there to make a confession. I agreed to record it, and required the police to leave the room. Chapekar and I were left together sitting at my desk. I spoke to him generally about Poona; told him I was a magistrate there myself, and asked him if he remembered me. He did not. We spoke in Marathi. All my service has been in the Deccan until I went to Bombay. I asked him about his family and other people whom he might know in Poona. I then asked him to say what he had to say. He then made a statement to me relating his career generally and mentioning the occurrences of the night of the murder. I put him some questions to which he gave answers. Those questions and answers have been recorded in full. I then read the statement and explained it to him in Mahratti, and he made one or two corrections. He then signed the confession, and I wrote at the foot of it the usual certificate. The statement is taken down by me in English and accurately represents it as he made it to me. He made it quite voluntarily. There was no reticence of any kind. (Shown confession and certificates). This is the confession I wrote out of what occurred, and these are the certificates and my signatures. The court then read out the statement made by the prisoner to Mr. Hamilton for the benefit of the jury. Continuing, witness said: Accused signed that confession before me.

Cross-examined witness said. I don't know Sanscrit. I do know that words of Sanscrit occur in Mahratti. Accused did not use any words that I did not understand. Had I been able to I would have written out the confession in Mahratti. I speak Mahratti every day in my court.

Mr. Bomanji then drew the court's attention to something which he said was written in pencil on the confession.

The judge after looking over the confession handed it to the pleader, who himself looked over it but the latter could not find anything written on it.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE.

Ramjee Pandoo, Chief Constable in the City Police, sworn, said: I saw accused on the 30th Sept. He gave me certain information. He took me to a well in the house in Sadashivpeth of Kashinath Pant Londhe. I showed that well as well as other spots to the plan-maker. I showed the planmaker all the chief places. I summoned a punch and in their presence dragged the well. We dragged it to look for weapons which accused told me would be found there. I discovered a bundle with drag hooks. There was about 10 feet of water. I found swords, guns, etc, in the bundle. The cloth shown me was the covering of the bundle. Mr. Kennedy was also present at the time. A punchnama was taken at the time in my presence. I kept a list of what the bundle contained. It contained 2 Martini-Henri rifles and a sword bayonet, a 5 chambered revolver, a double-barrelled pistol, a single-barrelled pistol, a single pistol barrel without stock, 2 spear heads, 2 loaded cartridges, 4 swords with silver gilt handles, 2 gold gilt handle swords, a long knife, 4 sword sticks, 3 breast plates, one dagger, one cloth bag with initials D. H. C. in English, another piece of cloth, with the words. *Shri "Bajarang Bali, Ki Jai"* (*"God Hannuman victory"*), 2 pieces of cloth and flint tied together, a woolen comforter, a bundle of cloth pieces, several pieces of coir rope and gunni, and 3 arrows. The pieces of tape were loose and I tied them together. I took charge of them and they have been in my possession up to now till the magistrate's inquiry. I took accused into custody. The tape attached to the swords corresponds with certain tape found in the well. On the following day accused took me to his house in Shadashiv Peth. The house is a short distance from the well. I pointed the house out to the plan-maker, and he put it in the plan. I seached the house, but before doing so I called a punch. I made a punchnama and signed it, as also did Mr. Kennedy. Certain articles were found in the house. I found a piece of mull-mull, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cubits long, and two other pieces of mull-mull, a piece of tape $2\frac{1}{2}$ hands long, a third piece $3\frac{1}{2}$ hands long, 2 slings, a false beard and moustache (black) in a tin box, 2 pairs of drawers, a red cap, a black coat, 2 drill trousers, a saw, a hatchet, 2 bamboos, a bullockwhip, eleven large shot, 10 slugs like peas, and 32 smaller shot, a photograph of the accused—(accused was called out by the judge and compared with the photograph)—seven pages of the accused's own history in his own handwriting, 3 gun barrels, a broken gun stock and a post-card written to accused's father from Bombay. I compared the pieces of paggre found in the well with that found in accused's house and wrapped round the swords, the tape attached to the swords that were found in the well and that found in accused's house. They are all alike. Accused gave me some further information on the 6th October in consequence of which I searched the house of Kasinath Londhe in Sadashiv peth. I summoned a *punch*. I made a punchnama. In the house is the compound of which the well was, I found a bundle of letters, a red cap, 2 slings, a canvas bag for carrying the stones of the slings, and a bar of bath brick. The well is in the same compound as Londhe's house. On the same day he took me to Erandowna and pointed out to me Hari Ganu Kitchre. Kitchre identified him. Kitchre's servant Chapa was there saw and recognised accused. Accused also gave me some further information that day and took me to St. Mary's School. Two girls Norah Croley and Eva Carvalho were shown me. Accused then took me to Kirkee and there pointed out the house of one R. Jones. I there saw Mrs. Annie Jones. Mr. Jones was dead.

Accused also took me to the Gymkhana and St. Mary's Church. He there made a statement to me about those places. Balkrishna has not yet been found. There are no lanterns on the road near Ganeshkhind. There are lamps up to the junction of the Lukdi Pool and Ganeshkhind road.

Cross examined: On going to the house I called a punch. The door of the house was closed. We opened the lock, and I myself searched the house. The upstairs was empty. Guns and all were taken out of the well in the bundle. My signature is not on the punchnama. A constable dragged the well, and not I. A clerk wrote out the punchnama but he did not sign it. There were 2 or 3 members of the punch. The well was only dragged when the punch were present. There were some people living on the lower floor when I searched the house. I did not search the lower floor. The upstairs was then open. The Superintendent was present. I do not remember taking up any of the persons living in the house to help in the search. I did not take anything from Kutchre's house. I did not take any shots from it. I showed the sub-overseer the spots as accused had shown them to me. The coachmen first pointed out culvert No. 11, and accused then showed it to me.

Re-examined: I pointed out the spot Mrs. Ayerst changed carriages when her husband was shot to the overseer. Appa Gopala showed me the plan. Accused showed me the spot where the girls had been washing their feet, and pointed it out to the plan-maker. It was shown me before I went to the girls' school. I went to the girls' school in consequence of information accused gave me. The punchnamas we made in the presence of accused. They were read out to him and were written out by a carcoon. They were first read out and then were signed. I dictated it in presence of everybody and of the superintendent.

To the Jury:—All the articles found in the bundle were all soaked and rotten with water.

The foreman then questioned witness whether he did not think the initials in ink on the bag found in the well would become obliterated by being so long in the water.

To this the court gave answer saying that it was a question for an expert to answer, but they could test it by steeping the cloth in water till next day. This was accordingly done.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S STORY.

Miss Eva Carvalho, 9 years of age, living at No. 6, Parvatti Villas, sworn, said: I am a school girl in St. Mary's School. I remember the Jubilee holidays. We went to Ganeshkhind on a picnic. We got there at 10 or 11 o'clock. There, was a girl there named Norah Crowley, she has now left school. We had a picnic on Monday at Ganeshkhind. I think we went there about 10 or 11 o'clock. We were staying in a bungalow lent to us on the Ganeshkhind Road. It was a yellow bungalow and we were in the middle of the three small bungalows. The road crosses the canal to which we went about 1 or at 2 o'clock, to the canal to paddle about. I was watching them. Norah Crowley was also watching them. She did not paddle. While we were paddling in the water two natives came and spoke to us. One had on a purple turban, I cannot say what the other wore. One said, "You are defiling our water." This was said in broken English. One said, Why are you washing your feet in our water which is drinking water." Olive Phillips said, "Look at that stupid Brahmin." They then passed on. Some time later prisoner was brought to our school and shown to us. One of the girls, I think it was Norah Crowley, answered him. She said something about stupid. I remember seeing accused twice, once at the water side and once at the school. That was about a month ago. I remember seeing him before. Norah Crowley is about 16 or 17 years old. She is not in school now. Norah Crowley was also there, I said I thought I recognized him. (Accused shown to witness.) I think he is like one of them. He spoke in English at the school. His voice did sound like that of the man who spoke to us. We finished paddling about 2 or 3 o'clock. The man passed us at the canal about an hour before we went away. I did not see those Brahmins before. I think both had white coats. I think they had a dhoti round their shoulders. I cannot say if they had any sticks in their hands. I did not take much note. I think one only spoke and not the other. About 12 or 13 girls were with me at the time I do not know if the man who spoke to me had a moustache. I could not say if I would be able to recognize the other man if he were brought. We never saw them afterwards. Mr. Guider and Mr Brewin brought accused to our school. There were no other Brahmins present. Mr. Guider asked us which was the man, and I think I pointed him out. Messrs. Brewin and Guider never spoke to me before that.

(Several of the above questions were suggested by accused.)

Miss Norah Crowley, sworn, said:—I attend St. Mary's. I reside at Aurangabad, and recollect the Jubilee day. All the girls who were there in school went to the picnic on Ganeshkhind Road. It was in the middle bungalow. The canal runs near the bungalow. There were 10 or 12 girls paddling. I was not paddling, but was watching them. I was close to the road. While we were paddling two natives past before they came up to us. I told the girls not to speak to them and to come out of the water. They had hardly come up, when Olive Phillips said, "Who are these stupid Brahmins coming?" One man spoke to us, saying, "What are you doing in our water? It is drinking water and not used for washing purposes." No one replied. This was in the afternoon between 12 and 2 o'clock. The men were Brahmins. I see the prisoner in the dock, but I do not remember the features at all. I remember the day he was brought to our school. He did not speak in very correct English. Mr. Guider asked him to speak and he did so. Mr. Guider asked him to repeat what he had said at the bank and he repeated very much the same words. His face was like that of the man, but his English on this occasion was better than when he spoke on the canal. I could not form the opinion as to whether he was the same man who spoke.

Cross-examined: I known Eva Carvalho. She was there when Mr. Guider and Mr. Brewin brought the Brahmin to school. She was near me. The conversation that took place was before all the girls. Re-examined: Two other natives were brought with him, but I recognized accused after some time. The Court then adjourned for a short time.

AFTER THE INTERVAL.

Janardhan Vishnu Parvelekar, sepoy in the 14th Bombay Infantry, sworn, said: I remember my rifle stolen. It was numbered 465. I also recognize the sword bayonet which is also mine. I had them with me when on duty at Maruti's Temple near the Lakdipool burning-ground. It was stolen on the 30th of May. I see accused, and say I saw him four times in Maruti's temple, three times before my rifle was stolen and once on the same day. He used to come to the temple to worship, dressed in white dhotur and with a red cap. (Shown a red cap). It was something like the cap shown me. I saw him about 4 a.m. I was sick, but I saw him pouring water on the idol and so I thought he came to worship. I had strong fever. The naik told me the rifle was stolen. At was kept outside.

Cross-examined: I had fever five days, but was very bad that day. The rifle was about 7 or 8 hands away. I saw accused inside the temple. There were two others sleeping outside. I could see the man sleeping outside. Other villagers used to come to the temple.

To prisoner: When I made a report to the police I said my rifle was stolen. I did not say a Brahmin mendicant had stolen it. How could I say so.

(There was a slight attempt to cheer prisoner at this.)

THE STORY OF THE RIFLES.

Ragunath Ramchander Narvekar, Lance, Naik in the 14th Bombay Infantry, sworn, said: My regiment was stationed in Poona in the month of May last. I was on picket duty in May last at Lakdi pool. The number of my rifle is 332, (Shown rifle). This is my rifle. It was in a corner of Maruti's Temple, and was lost. I missed it about 4 a.m. when I returned. I was at the time on my rounds. I left my rifle behind me. Two rifles and a sword bayonet were missing, and the other rifle and bayonet belonging to Janardhan. There is a burning ghaut near by. There was a light in the temple. I do not remember if any one came into the temple. My rifle was in a corner. I went out of the temple between 3 and 3-15 a.m. When I returned my rifle was gone. I left my comrade Janardhan Vishnu Pavalkar in the temple. He was undress in guard there. I was away about half or three-quarters of an hour. Janardhan was awake but sick. I took my bayonet with me.

Cross-examined: There was no one except the sepoy in the temple. There was some one sleeping outside. Janardhan was awake when I returned but somewhat unconscious.

Re-examined: When I say Janardhan was unconscious I mean he was very sick. I was only one day previous to this same on duty.

WHERE THE POWDER AND SHOT CAME FROM.

Hari Ganu Kutchre, mali, being examined, said: I live at Erandowna, where I have a garden. It is about a mile from Lakdipool. I have a license to keep a gun. I keep my powder and shot at a hut in the garden during harvest time. I keep the shot to kill wild animals, etc. I see the accused and remember his coming to my house a year ago with two others, there was also a dog. The others looked and were dressed like Brahmins. They came at sunset while we were crushing sugar cane. They ate sugar cane, drank juice and slept in the hut for the night. I do not know where they went away. They asked if they could remain as it was night. I had some powder and shot in flasks hanging to a bamboo in the hut. I took the flasks away next morning. They felt lighter than the night before. I have two servants, Chapa Bhewa and Rama Bhewa. This is my servant Chapa. I saw accused again about eight or nine months after when he was brought to my field by the police and Mr. Brewin. The accused spoke to me and said he had come to my sugar mill, and I then recognised him. The shot I had was a little smaller than a single grain of gram. I use this shot for killing hares, pigs, and jackals which come to eat in the field and destroy the crops. I bought the shot in the Cantonment.

Chappa Bhewa, a coolie living at Kothrud, said: I am the servant of the former witness. I remember when the sugar cane was harvested. I recognise accused. He came to my field a year ago, accompanied by two others and a dog. It was about sunset. They slept there all night in the hut and left early in the morning. I retired at about midnight, they were there then. The flasks of powder and shot were left that night by my master in the hut. My master took his flasks away next morning, and questioned me about the flasks being so light.

Cross-examined: If I see the two men who came with accused I shall be able to recognize. Them there was another servant sleeping beside them when accused and his friend slept in the room.

To prisoner: I could not say whether the Brahmin who had came had stolen the shots.

Re-examined: When I buy shot it is either large or small as I fancy.

Vinaik Keshav Apte, Brahmin, of Sadaseo Peth, sworn said: I know accused Damodhar Hari Chapekar, for the past ten years. He lives in the same wada with me. I have been living there 11 years. His brothers and father live there. Their names are Bala and Wasudeo. Bala is also known as Balkrishna. I remember the night of the Jubilee. I saw accused and Balkrishna on that night and the next day in the wada. The man Dhondu Narayan Ghore was also living in the wada on the 22nd—23rd June. Accused left Poona on the 24th June, saying he and his family were going to Bombay. Balkrishna, accused and Wasudeo were here on the 22nd and 23rd and left together on the 24th. I know the house in which Londia lived close to my house. I can't say if Damodar made use of that house in any way.

Cross-examined: I know accused for long time, ten years. He never showed me any of the curiosities or arms in his house.

Dhondu Narayan Ghore, Brahmin, clerk in the Concan Revenue Survey, said: I know accused, his father and two brothers. Bala and Wasudeo, and members of his family. They lived in a house, 277, Sadashev Peit. I hired a room in that house from Damodar's mother. I remember the Jubilee, Monday and Tuesday, the 21st and 22nd June. I saw accused and his brothers in the wada on that day. I saw accused on the 23rd. On the 24th he left Poona with his whole family.

Cross-examined: I have lived in that house for three years during the rains.

The case was then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Allahabad and a brisk rise at Jacobabad, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat and are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places and the minimum in very large excess at Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Khandwa, and the lowest 50° at Neemuch. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cochin, Calicut and Rajkot. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The winds on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the weather to the eastwards of Colombo in the Bay appears to be unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, FEB. 2.

Wednesday: The barometer has increased in parts of north-west India and of west of the Peninsula and increased elsewhere. The fall is brisk in Bengal, but elsewhere the changes are slight and unimportant. Pressure is generally very uniform, but the readings are slightly lower over the Gangetic Plain and Bengal than over other parts of India or over Burma. Pressure is largely below the normal average over Northern India. South-westerly winds are in blowing in the Bengal coasts, but other parts of the bay the winds remain northerly, while down the Gangetic Plain the directions are generally westerly. Elsewhere the winds are variable. The force is fresh in Saugor Island and light or moderate generally. Temperature is lower than usual over Lower Burma and east and centre of the peninsula and higher than usual elsewhere. Over north-west India the excess is between eight and twelve degrees. Showers of rain or hail have been received at Bhamo, Silchar, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Simla and Dras. The amounts are small, the heaviest being 0·32 inch at Simla.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain A B Cane, will sail, to-day, for Galle in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,980 tons, Captain J H Stafford, will sail, to-day, for Galle in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain J Metcalfe, will sail, to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain L D Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (18th January), via coast ports, with a general cargo and one distressed seaman from Tellichery.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,212 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed, yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr V E Moberley, Mr W Scott-Elliot, Mr C H Godfrey, Mrs Godfrey and 2 children, and nurse and one deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain L M Webmer, will sail, to-day, for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Eziel and 3 children, Mr Ibrahim Mr and Mrs Macauls, and Mr L A Scott-Elliot.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail, to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mitchell, Mr Moolchand, Mr Luckmidas, Mr Tokchand, Mr Thakerdas, Mr Dawoodhendas, Mr. A P Smith, Miss and Master Rix, one girl, and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino "Captain M. Saporiti, sailed yesterday:—For Genova—Mr and Mrs J B Braddon, Mr and Mrs Felite and Master Petite, Mrs Cornaglia, Five Sisters of Charity, Revd G. W. E. Wright, Mr. Wag-chat, and one officer and 16 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Lawada s	Clarke	Rangoon, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Secundra s	Allen	Akyab
	Byculla s	Sheldrick	Akyab
	Cashmere s	Souter	Mussowa, &c
	H M S Sphinx	Baker	Persian Gulf
	Hispania s	Abrey	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bengal, Wibiner, for China, &c.
" R Rubattino, Saporite, for Genoa.
" Nawab, Cribbin, for Calcutta &c.
" Fultala, Cane, for Galle.
" Scindia, Stafford, for Galle.
" Chyebassa, Metcalfe, for Calcutta &c.
" Khandalla, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.

The Steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

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FASHIONABLE COLLARS.—Our Latest and most Fashionable Styles to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

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WANTED, a MANAGER, knowing Carding and Spinning or a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an up-country Mill. Only experienced men need apply with copies of Testimonials and terms to "C S," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at BENNETT'S AUCTION, Surgeon-Colonel Clarkson's BAY ARAB HORSES, to be seen at R. SCOTT and Co.'s, Girgaum, single, double harness, quiet, believed sound.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2

IN London yesterday Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. to 112 11-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher at 103 1-2, but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower at 25·22 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116 1-2; and Rupee Securities declined 5-16 per cent to £63 7-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower in London; while in New York it was unaltered at 56 3-4 cents per oz., demand, Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 5-8 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,430,000 quarters, compared with 2,450,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market dull; Cawnpur Yellow Rapeseed at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, buyers via the Canal market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal, market dull in tone; Linseed at 36s. per 416 lbs., February-March shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal in an easier market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 35,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were quoted at 3 3-16d. per lb., but prices of all descriptions of East Indians were unchanged; for American Arrivals 3 9-64d. was quoted for February delivery, and 3 3-16 for June-July. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 5 15-16 cents per lb.; May Futures were given at 5·81 cents, and August at 5·90 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales, the arrivals to date showing the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	27,000	23,000	24,000
Three days' do.	121,000	59,000	61,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,039,000	5,559,000	4,059,000

Locally the Cotton market has been steady in tone, with a little business passing at current rates. Exporters purchased 1,000 bales, and the Mills 6,800 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,738	bales.
Wheat	44	cwts.
Linseed	2,193	,,
Rapeseed	610	,,
Gingelly	4,157	,,
Castorseed	2,097	,,
Rice	3,150	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. In the absence of enquiry for Bank remittance, rates improved 1-32 to 1s. 3 15-16d., at which, however, there was also no enquiry. In Merchants' Paper there was nothing reported, and the market closed steady, pending the news of allotment of Council Bills, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1·69 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with 97 1-4 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents. and 97 5-8 for the March Account, Threes remaining nominal.

SHARES are neglected and unchanged all round, save for a decline of Rs. 30 in Manockjee Petit Mills.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	26 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Singapore, for Colombo, on 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—4 bales wool, and 5 bales goat hair, Muncherjee Shapoorjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hojeen s—209 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 1050 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bucher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kassala s—315 bales cotton, 1000 cwt gingellyseed, and 4400 cwt rapeseed, Volkart, Brothers; 1000 cwt poppyseed, 4918 cwt rapeseed, and 1000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton fly, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales hemp, Isaac Wright, and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caledonia s—2000 cwt gingellyseed, and 1475 cwt castorseed, Nanoo Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4600 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 7 cases brassware, 12 cases condiments, 3 cases piece good, 1 bale woollen carpets, and 29 cases furniture oil, Federico Pelliti.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—56 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1 cwt genda horns, M M Essabhoy; 24 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 26 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 cwts moye teeth, and 3 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy.

Socotra s—510 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 400 bales twist, Fleming, Shaw and Co; 75 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 80 bales twist, Framjee and Sons; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—13 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 39 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 12 chests opium, E Ebrahim and Co; 7 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; and 40 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, The Metsin B Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 359 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee & Co; 115 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co. 500 bales cotton Lyon & Co; 1500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI

Socotra s—50 bales cotton The Metsin B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Socotra s—200 bales cotton The Metsin B Kaisha 300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 300 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1898.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next the 5th instant.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at an early date. Officers and N. C. Officers, and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

3. The Rifle meeting will be held at Coorla from Monday the 28th February to Saturday the 5th March 1898. The Prospectus will be issued to all concerned at an early date.

4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday) at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to Corporal G. F. Lund, E Coy. from 28th January to 28th February 1898.

6. The following promotions will take effect in K Company from this date:—

Sergt. S. King to be Cr.-Sergeant vice McDonald resigned.
Corpl. J. Brennan to be Sergeant vice King promoted.
Lce.-Cerpl. E. Joynt to be Corporal vice Brennan promoted

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade for class firing at Coorla on Saturday next the 5th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (Local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress—Drill order, Carbines only, Putties to be worn.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Carbine Association meeting will be held on the mornings of Sundays, the 6th, 13th, and 20th instant. Prospectus of matches, &c., can be obtained on application from both Head-quarters.

The following matches will be competed on Sunday next the 6th instant, closed to members of the B. V. A.

Match I—H E the Commander-in-Chief's Cup. Ranges 300 and 500 yards.

Match II—The Nursery Stakes. Ranges 100 and 200 yards. Class firing position for recruits open to those members of the B. V. A. who have not won a prize at any previous meeting.

Match III—Open to the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the B. V. A. Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

Match IV—The Ladies Nomination Match. Ranges 400 yards. Applications for entries must be signed by bona fide Lady nominatrices.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 2nd instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—No. 599 Gunner G. E. Thomas.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 1.

10 p.m.	75·9
WEDNESDAY.—FEBRUARY 2.	
6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	81·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DASTUR—February 2, near Wadia's Fire Temple, Chandanwady, Bombay, Bai Dinbai, the daughter of Dastur Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana, from heart disease, aged 56 years. The funeral ceremony will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 7-30.

TRIMULGHERRY.

BIRTH.

POWELL—January 24, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, the wife of A. L. Powell, Lieutenant, 19th (P. W. O.) Hussars, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—January 26, at Hopetown, Sonada, Darjeeling, the wife of Charles P Andrews, of a daughter.

COLLINS—January 27, at Dagshai, the wife of the Rev J H Collins, of a daughter.

FOX—January 21, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieutenant and Quarter-Master J J Fox, the Royal Irish Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KERR—WILSON—January 28, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev R Yates, John Henry Kerr, Civil Service, eldest son of John S Kerr, Esq, 9 Clydeview, Greenock, Scotland, to Minnie, youngest daughter of Minden J Wilson, Esq, of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

DENTON—January 25, at the Muskulmurlee Estate, Kadur District, Mysore, Gordon Peter Denton, youngest son of the late Major James Denton, H E I C's Service, aged 61 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

A BRITISH Madame Roland might well exclaim "Ah! Philanthropy, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" Lady Henry Somerset has given utterance to such a heartfelt cry when made aware of the havoc wrought in the ranks of the Army in India by the well-intended meddling of humanitarian ladies in their male abetters. The Oxford Professors who gave way to their altruistic emotions at the spectacle of a federation of employers successfully resisting a combination of trades unionists to increase wages while diminishing the amount of work and proscribing the use of automatic machinery as an interference with the right of every trade unionist to employment, whether he was wanted or not, helped to prolong a hopeless struggle and keep the wives and families of eighty thousand out-of-works on starvation allowance for a couple of months longer. They thought they were discharging a duty to their fellow creatures; they were simply prolonging and intensifying a suffering which was shared by the larger commercial interests of the country. The new Unionists who sincerely believed, or at all events hoped, that a confederation of trades would place the capital enemy completely at the mercy of "Labour" with a capital L, have been amazed and disgusted to find that the result has been to bring about a confederation of employers disposing of resources far larger than those of the unions, and to bring into prominence the fact that there is a reservoir of labour outside the unions in which the employers can draw at will, and keep their factories going while the strikers or the lock-outs are starving in the streets. Mr. Chamberlain has announced that Parliament will be asked in the Session, which will begin next week, to vote a large sum to succour the distress of the West Indians. The relief will doubtless be accorded with much effusive rhetoric as to the benevolent feelings of which it is the heartfelt expression. No one will recognise that it is conscience-money, the necessity for which would never have arisen had it not been for the misfeasance of Her Majesty's Faithful Commons in making ducks and drakes of West Indian interests in pursuit of philanthropic ideals. We recently referred to the sad story of the ruin of the Colonial sugar interest by the competition of bounty-fed beet-sugar from Germany, France, and Belgium, in the English market. The British consumer sweetens his tea with sugar provided at £2,000,000 less than the proper market price by the sinister generosity of the foreigner. A Government hide-bound in free trade principles has absolutely refused to put an end to this cut-throat competition by imposing on a proportionate duty on beet-root sugar and West Indian sugar as unsaleable at half its former price. But the story begins much further back.

A writer in the *National Review*, hearing the honoured name of Lubbock, redolent of sound economic principles, shows that when in the year 1834 Parliament worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm by an anti-slavery agitation, the unfortunate colonists more sinned against than sinning in the matter of the Peculiar Institution, were compelled to contribute five times the amount of the cost of emancipation, while no attempt was made by judicious labour laws to mitigate the effects of the total dislocation of the labour market. The value of the estates and the slaves was certified by the Government Commissioners at £129,000,000. Parliament voted sixteen and a-half millions as the contribution of the Mother Country to mitigate the loss caused by the Act. The Mother Country had been for generations the monopolist of the slave trade, and had made immense profits by dumping down cargoes of negroes in the West Indies. She was an equal sharer with those colonies in the sin of slavery, but they were left to bear the chief burden of expiation in the hour of repentance. The agitators, mostly members of the Society of Friends, who had brought about emancipation, combining the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove, had dinned into the public ear for years that sugar was made with the sweat and blood of the Negro. Taking this description literally, thousands of persons whose philanthropy would not have caused them to abstain, were moved by a less elevated but not less powerful feeling, to give up the use of sugar. Even the happy English child shunned a sugar bowl containing ingredients so repugnant even to the least fastidious. No difficulty was found under such circumstances in accompanying the emancipation of the slaves on the West India Colonies with a prohibitory duty of 63s. per ton on slave-grown sugar from other countries. Aided by that measure of protection the betrayed and indignant planters get to work to rebuild their shattered industry on the basis of free labour, procured in part from India. But they reckoned without Sir Robert Peel and the new cult of free-trade. In 1846 the differential duty against the abhorred output of slave labour was reduced by two-thirds, and subsequently disappeared altogether. The British market was thrown open to the planters of Brazil and Cuba, who hastened to make full use of the opportunity. In 1846 and 1847 the number of slaves imported into Brazil from Africa numbered 1,10,000, the average of the preceding five years having been 32,000. That fact was vouched for by Lord Palmerston. A witness told a Committee of the House of Commons that "the resurrection of the slave trade in Cuba" was to be attributed entirely to the admission of slave-grown sugar into England. The Mother Country which had been so horrified at the idea of sweetening the cup with sugar from the West Indies in the years preceding the emancipation, had no objection to slave-grown sugar coming from Cuba and Brazil when it was distinctly cheaper than the produce of free labour in her own colonies. For twenty years, says Mr. Nevile Lubbock, the British West Indies were forced to carry on their industry under this iniquitous competition. The Mother Country did not lift a finger to help. The defeat of the slave States in the sixties had for one of its indirect effects the abolition of slavery in Cuba; a measure which in its turn has given rise to a series of destructive civil wars, one of which is now in progress and bids fair to consummate the ruin of that Island. Brazil also abolished slavery, and the monarchy which consented to its abolition without a hand being lifted in its defence. The "iniquitous competition" of those countries being at an end, one might suppose that the West Indies would emerge from their troubles. But in the meantime the bounty system, begun in 1862, had grown to very serious dimensions.

The Colonial Office and the Board of Trade were bombarded with urgent representations as to the certain consequences of permitting the colonies to be ruined by the financial expedients of foreign States. What of that? People had got their groceries cheapened by nearly fifty per cent. The British working man is a British interest; moreover, the time was approaching when even Conservative statesmen were preparing to "shoot Niagara" and give the working man a vote. Cheap sugar might induce the new electorate to take a reasonable view of difficult and delicate matters of Home politics. Besides free trade is free trade; buying in the cheapest market, is a formula as potent in its way as that of the freedom of man, especially the man labouring on West India plantations. It was in vain that Mr. W. E. Forster told Lord Granville and Lord Derby when expostulating with them as one of a deputation, that the hardship resulting to the West Indies was amazing and beyond precedent, and that Mr. Ritchie, now member of the present Government, added that "the only thing which is going to ruin the West India Colonies is their connection with England." Mr. Ritchie was not exaggerating. The United States Government had offered to admit West Indian sugar duty-free—a boon equivalent to £2,000,000 per annum to those colonies—if certain American products on which £200,000 a year were levied were admitted free to the British Empire. The Government declined to agree on the plea that the treaties with Germany and Belgium which were denounced a few months ago without any difficulty stood in the way. They had not stood in the way of a precisely similar agreement in which Canada was concerned, and neither Belgium nor Germany made the slightest objection. This slavish homage to the formula of free trade would have been scouted by Cobden, who laid down the principle that the free trade did not mean cheapness of price, but that everything should be procured at its "natural price" and every source of supply freely opened as nature and nature's God intended it to be." Nevertheless, free trade was as much a fetish dressed up in the guise of philanthropy as the crusade against slave-grown sugar—as long as it was grown in our own colonies. The Manchester manufacturers who were its prophets and its high priests recommended it to the conscience of England as a means of giving cheap bread to the working man. The working man was not taken in; he broke up the meetings and cleared the platforms of the free traders whom he accused of a design to reduce the wages of their mill-hands. The charge may have been unjust, but the sanctimoniousness in which the garb doctrine was dressed invited scepticism. Sir Robert also took the philanthropic line. That master of Parliamentary clap-trap spoke of finding his reward for the wreck of the party of Protection whose trusted leader he had been, in the gratitude of these sons of toil to whom he had given cheap bread "unleavened by a sense of injustice." The worst of this habit of beguiling the public with phrases steeped in the methelated spirit of philanthropy, is that statesmen, even the most eminent, end by deceiving themselves, and too often sacrifice the substance for the shadow.

IT is evident that the Government have begun to find the inconvenience of the reiterated statements that Great Britain and Japan are agreed upon active co-operation in the North Pacific, for the Foreign Office has apparently authorised Reuter to declare such stories to be baseless. When they first became current we took occasion to point out that an alliance between Great Britain and Japan would be one-sided to a very embarrassing degree for the most powerful partner. British maritime supremacy would no doubt give Japan a measure of security that would be very welcome in view of the presence in Chinese waters in increased and increasing numbers of the war-ships of the three Great Powers which ejected her with scant ceremony from the position in Chinese territory which had been ceded her on the delusive treaty of Semonisheki. The presence of these strong men armed—mailed-fist and all—on the scene of their powerful intervention gives the Japanese Government much food for reflection as to the wisdom of letting loose forces which once in motion may easily get quite beyond control. An alliance with Great Britain would enable the Mikado and his ministers to sleep at night. But what would the alliance of Japan do for Great Britain? She has now an indisputable naval supremacy over the three Powers were they to coalesce against her. The Japanese fleet is undoubtedly strong, and will become stronger in a year or two. But so will the British fleet. The naval help of Japan is superfluous for any present purpose. The only possible outcome of "an agreement for active co-operation in the Far East" would be an aggravation of the distrust with which the Continental Powers have come to regard our policy in Eastern waters, near and far. That distrust is, it may be hoped, a passing phase; but nothing would be gained by accentuating it by a pretended flirtation with Japan. Meanwhile it is to be noted as a symptom of the general uneasiness that every week that passes sees some addition made to the number of war vessels despatched to Chinese waters by one or other of the Powers. On Sunday next H. M. S. Barfleur will sail for the China station. That is a strong fighting ship-sister to the Centurion, both of them being built on the lines of the Royal Sovereign, but adapted for service on distant stations by four thousand tons less displacement, while carrying a larger quantity of coal and possessing a somewhat greater speed—eighteen and a-half knots. This battleship will be a formidable addition to the strong squadron now in that station. She has, however, two defects, which have no doubt been duly noted by all concerned. Her eighteen-inch compound armour of steel and nickel covers only two hundred feet of her length, leaving more than a third unprotected. The two barbettes on the after-deck are protected on one side by shields of nickel-steel four inches thick; but they are open at the back, and consequently when the guns are turned against an enemy on the port side, the gunners are absolutely at the mercy of an enemy on the starboard side. Still she is a powerful ship and can give as good as she takes. As Frederick the Great said of his thirty-two pounder guns, the four twenty-nine ton guns of the Barfleur, supplemented by ten large quick-firers, are very persuasive arguments.

IT could be wished that Mr. Pritchard Morgan's arguments for an understanding between Great Britain and Russia were equally persuasive. That energetic Welsh member, who gave up his profession as a solicitor twenty years ago to go to Queensland as a gold digger, and has since found gold in Wales and made his fortune twice over, only losing it once, tells the public and Lord Salisbury that public opinion in England is ripe for an understanding with the Muscovite. Perhaps it is. If an understanding with a Great Power could only be carried out as easily as the capitalist can invest in a gold mine or other undertaking, the matter could be arranged in a week or less. Mr. Morgan, following the example of certain writers in not a few London papers, seems to think that an understanding can be arrived at with Russia, or France, or the United States, or Japan, by simply going to the telephone office and saying "Barkis is willin'." But the thing is not quite so simple in real life. We have been told on very good authority that the alliance between Russia and France was arrived at after negotiations in which two Czars and three Presidents, three Chancellors and six Prime Ministers took part. And there are those who affirm that no alliance has been effected after all; there is only an "understanding." To arrive at that understanding each of the high contracting parties had to give, or at all events to promise, a good deal, and to undertake liabilities of the most serious kind—including the most onerous of all, namely to enter into a great war by sea or land with three Great Powers if any of them attacked the other party to the understanding. Public opinion in England is not ripe for an understanding of such a portentous character as that, fraught with incalculable possibilities. It is of course generally supposed, and no doubt correctly, that the alliance or convention between France and Russia is purely defensive; it is an additional pledge of peace, nothing more. Well, if the spirit of a Bismarck or a Cavour should enter into M. Hanotaux or M. Murasieff, how long would it be before some one or other of the Powers of the Triple Alliance might find itself under some irresistible compulsion to attack either France or Russia and thus let loose the dogs of war held in only by phrases inscribed on parchment? Will Great Britain, or to be more precise and practical, will Lord Salisbury or other responsible Minister, seek an understanding with Russia, or with the Triple Alliance, carrying with it an obligation to go to war with half Europe at an hour's warning in some contingency which it is impossible to foresee or to avert? The answer is to be found in the fact that Lord Salisbury distinctly refused to enter into such an engagement with the Triple Alliance, at a time when the possible dangers of such a course were not so patent as they have since become. It is, of course, possible that Mr. Pritchard Morgan does not contemplate an understanding carrying with it such catastrophic possibilities. But then an understanding on any other terms is not to be had for the asking; and if it were it would not be worth the having for or would bind neither party or anything.

OWING to the existing stringency in the money market the Port Trustees as well as the Municipality are deferring the issue of the new loans that have been contemplated for some time past, and extremely little business is being done in the Bonds of either of those local bodies. It may be hoped that by the time the new Improvement Scheme is passed the condition of the money market will have become normal; for if the present stringency remains the commencing capital will be raised under very unfavourable conditions. Many business men express the opinion that the loans raised by the new Board should be guaranteed by Government, until public confidence in the scheme has been so firmly established by the work and management of the Trust as to render such guarantee unnecessary. The adoption of this suggestion would only be to follow the precedent set in the case of the Port Trust, and it is urged that a Government guarantee would materially assist in the flotation of the earlier loans. To say the least, there is quite as much to be said in favour of following this precedent as in favour of the constitution of the Board with the same number of Trustees as the older body, thirteen. The superstitious who object to that unlucky number may be reminded, that despite this portent of evil, the Port Trust has had a most successful career. But if there be luck in odd numbers, why not fix upon eleven?

THE death is recorded of General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., who was for many years connected with Bombay. The son of Mr. G. M. Kennedy, barrister-at-law, he was born in 1824 and married a daughter of Colonel Bulkley, of the Bombay Army, who died in 1880. He was educated at Addiscombe and joined the Bombay Engineers in 1841, becoming Captain in 1854, Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Engineers in 1861, Colonel five years later, Major-General in 1868, General in 1881, and finally Colonel Commander of Royal Engineers in 1891. During the Afghan war in 1878-80 General Kennedy acted as Controller-General of transport and supply and was present in the operations round Kabul in December 1879, being mentioned in the despatches. For some time he acted as Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works and Railway Department, in which capacity he elaborated a masterly scheme of famine relief which formed the basis of the famine policy of all India. He was afterwards successively an additional member of the Bombay Council and Personal Assistant to the Governor of Madras.

HER MAJESTY'S Steamer Sphinx, Commander C. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

BY the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix this week, M. Henri Joly left Bombay, where he has, for the past few years been connected with the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris. M. Joly came out here as accountant and took over managerial duties from M. Henriot when that gentleman left for Europe. His connection with the bank was successful and he made many friends here by his never-failing courtesy and urbanity. M. Joly, we are pleased to learn, has been appointed to the important post of manager of the Banque Française du Bresil at Rio Janeiro and will proceed there after a brief holiday in Paris.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BRITISH NAVAL REINFORCEMENT TO CHINA STATION.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Her Majesty's battleship Barfleur is under orders for the China station. She sails on Sunday next.

A MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

The mail steamer Channel Queen has been wrecked off the Guernsey Coast.

Thirty persons, mostly Breton peasants, have perished.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

AN UNDERSTANDING ADVOCATED.

Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., speaking at Aberdare, advocated the utility of an understanding between Great Britain and Russia, and said that public opinion in England at present is ripe for such a step.

GREAT BRITAIN CAVING IN.

The "Times'" Pekin correspondent states that Great Britain has definitely withdrawn the condition to make Talienwan a free port.

GERMANY ASKING FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

Reuter wires from Pekin that Germany demanded the concession for another railway to the south of Kiaochau as compensation for the late murder of a German sailor.

A LONG SPEECH IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Lockroy has made a speech lasting two days in which he criticised most exhaustively and scathingly the condition of the French Fleet, and said that no provision whatever was made for defending the French Colonies.

THE STRAITS DINNER.

At the annual Straits dinner, last night, Sir Thomas Sutherland said the prosperity of the Straits involved the safety of the Empire.

The Chairman eulogised the work of Sir Frank Swettenham, the British Resident-General of the Federated Malay States, whose rule, he said, was equally satisfactory to Europeans and Natives.

Sir Frank Swettenham said the increase in imports came from the Malay States, and all Malays realised their position had vastly improved. The completion of the railway scheme was one of the greatest evidences of the development of this, and it was due to Mr. Chamberlain that the prosperity of the Malay States was assured.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the fourth test match at Melbourne, England scored 254 for seven wickets in the second innings.

AUSTRALIA AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The test match at Melbourne is finished.

England was out for 262, of which Ranjitsinhji only scored 55.

Australia won the match by eight wickets.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., from influenza.

THE SEDITION BILL.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN SECTION 505.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The report of the Select Committee on the Penal Code Bill, to be presented on Friday, includes, after all, the Sedition Sections 124A and 505.

In regard to Section 124A, it is understood that the wording originally proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chalmers will substantially be adhered to.

In Section 505, however, an important change will probably be introduced, exempting reports obtained from reliable sources and published in good faith from the penal provisions of the section.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed another memorial to the Government dealing with the two Sedition sections in the Penal Code which will come up in Friday's Council. The memorial states that the Committee of the Chamber have given very careful consideration to the proposed amendments to Sections 124 A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code, and while they recognize that it is desirable to amend the law relating to seditious utterances and writings, they are not prepared to accept the amendments as they stand as tending to the object which Government have in view, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers in his speech when introducing the Bill, viz., that the law might be expressed in clearer and more unequivocal terms. In particular the Chamber objects to the deletion of the words "established by law in British India" after the word "Government" in Clause 124 A.

In regard to section 505 the Committee are of opinion that the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmer's proposed amendments will not only be likely to deter people from making perfectly true complaints in cases of misconduct on the part of persons specified in the section, but are open to grave objection as liable to involve unnecessary harassment and annoyance to innocent persons who have no intention of causing or inciting any offence against, the State or the public tranquility.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Halbot, Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed Instructor, Poona Signalling School.

The Royal Irish Regiment move from Rawalpindi to Mhow by rail, at once. On their arrival, the Royal Fusiliers move on to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.

The Central India Horse left Khushalgarh on Tuesday for Goona and Agar.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	...	..	......	...	...
Suez	2	2	50 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 2nd February 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	6	...	...	8
" Karachi	..	20	...	1
" Madras	1	9	...	2

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

CHANGE IN GENERAL LOCKHART'S PLANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

General Lockhart's plans have been changed, and he returns to the frontier instead of going Home. He leaves Calcutta for Peshawar to-morrow, and will retain political as well as military control of the Tirah force.

This settles the much-vexed question of the appointment of his successor in the political line for the present.

RETURN OF THE CAPTIVE PRIVATE.

HOW HE WAS TREATED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, FEB. 2.

Private Rivett, K. O. Y. L. I., who was taken alive at Shin Kamar on 29th January, arrived in camp today. He is badly wounded through the body, just below the heart. He was carried off on the evening of the 29th on a bed to a Haodin Zakka Khel village, west of the Lakarai Pass. He was well treated, and his wound dressed.

He wrote a letter on the 30th to Major Earle, of his regiment, which was received here on the 1st. On the morning of the 1st Mr. Hastings, our Political Officer, sent out an agent, who managed to get his captors to bring him in on a bed. This has been a second great success for Mr. Hastings.

Owing to reports received of the presence of a large raiding party of Zakka Khels in this neighbourhood, all our picquets have been strengthened. They have come over from the Bazar Valley. There is little doubt that they intended to take Private Rivett from his captors. The Afridis speak very highly of this man's pluck in captivity.

BURIAL OF THE RECOVERED BODIES.

A most impressive funeral service was held on the evening of the 31st January over the grave of the recovered bodies; at which both the Church of England and Catholic Chaplains officiated.

A severe thunderstorm on the same night has cleared the air.

TRIBUTE TO THE K. O. S. B.'s.

DEPARTURE OF TIME-EXPIRED MEN.

Forty-four time-expired men of the K. O. S. B.'s left this morning, for England. The whole brigade turned out to send them off. General Westmacott, in his farewell speech, said how sorry he was at their going, and hoped they would never regret it. The four months they had been together had shown him that he had always heard that the K. O. S. B.'s were one of the finest regiments in the service. They had been tried very high in constant rear-guard actions, marches through ice-cold water, followed directly by picquet duty on bleak heights and fightings all night with neither food nor blankets. In spite of this he never heard a murmur or an unsoldierlike word. It was men like them, the General said, who had made the name of the 4th Brigade honoured throughout the civilised world. He was proud of having the K. O. S. B.'s in the Brigade, which as long as he lived he would ever be proud of having commanded.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL HAUGHTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 2.

A telegram to the "C. and M. Gazette" says:—The body of Colonel Haughton was brought into Peshawar and buried in the cemetery of that cantonment, on Monday evening. The funeral was numerously attended by officers from all branches of the service, who were desirous of paying their last mark of respect to their gallant comrade.

THE PROCRASTINATON OF THE TRIBESMEN.

The impression among the Political officers is that the Shin Kamar affair will only have the effect of making the Jirgas afraid that the terms will be made heavier. This, says our Lahore contemporary, is hardly likely to be done, though of course all rifles, etc., taken after the fight will have to be given up.

It is also thought that the Jirgas will be encouraged to procrastinate further, and that no submission will be made until we are on the eve of a spring campaign.

Up to Friday last there seemed a reasonable prospect of negotiations with the Afridi jirgahs coming to a successful issue. The progress made was slow and the Zakka Khel jirgah had not come in, but the tribal elders assembled at Jamrud had shown a desire to prevent at all cost an expedition into their country in the spring. On Saturday, however, news reached Peshawar of serious fighting in the Bara Valley. From details given in our correspondent's telegram from Mamani it appears that the losses on both sides were heavy, including 5 British officers killed and two wounded, while the casualties among the rank and file amounted to forty-two, including twenty-two British soldiers killed or reported missing. It is not stated what sections of the Afridis were concerned in the affair; but if is obvious that negotiations for peace must be materially affected. Sir Power Palmer, who now commands the Tirah Field Force, has notified to Government that he will act forthwith. He has an ample number of troops at this disposal; for the force has been kept up at full strength pending the hoped for peaceful settlement.

The operations which led up to this unfortunate business were carefully planned beforehand, and every effort was made to keep the proposed movement of troops secret. It had originally been intended to carry out the plan early last week, but as the tribesmen got wind of the affair, final orders were not issued until some days later. It appears that the Afridis drove their cattle and camels to graze on the Kajurai Plain, which is due east of Fort Bara and is enclosed on the northern, western and southern sides by spurs which run down from the main range of hills seperating the Bara and Bazar Valleys. It was resolved to capture the Afridi herds and herdsmen in order to make the blockade more effective. For this purpose four columns, one from each brigade, were formed, and ordered to move concentrically, so as to cut off the tribesmen's line of retreat westwards. The points from which the columns moved on Saturday morning were Ali Masjid, Jamrud, Bara Fort and Mamanai. General Symons reported that the Ali Masjid and Jamrud columns had seen nothing of the enemy, though they had marched over twenty miles. The Bara Column also, which presumably moved straight across the Kajurai Plain, had also nothing of interest to report. The column, however, further to the west, drawn from General Westmacott's brigade, and consisting of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 4 companies of the 35th Sikhs and 2 guns of No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, seems to have got entangled in the course of the retirement in a defile near Spinkamar and some hard fighting took place at close quarters. Spinkamar is shown on the map as a village on the southern slope of the range shutting in the Bara Valley on its northern side, some two or three miles north-west of Mamanai. The following losses occurred: British officers, killed, Lieutenant Colonel Haughton, Lieutenant Turing, 35th Sikhs; Lieutenants Walker, Dowdall and Hughes King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry: wounded, Major Earle Captain Marrable and Lieutenant Hall of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. The rank and file of the Yorkshires also suffered heavily, losing 22 killed and 17 wounded, the 35th Sikhs lost, three men killed.

On the other hand it is quite clear that if the tribesmen were really desirous to come to terms, the disclosure of a plan for the seizure of their cattle was the best way to throw back the negotiations, and give the irreconcilables a deciding voice in the tribal councils. From this point of view, and remembering that our immediate object was to bring the operations to an end as speedily as possible, it is doubtful whether it would not have been better to wait until the result of the conferences at Jamrud had been definitely declared before planning further offensive action. As it is, our political tactics may now be regarded with some suspicion by the tribesmen, and we have gained no compensating advantage whatsoever from a military point of view.—*Pioneer*.

MR. N. W. KEMP, son of Mr. D. S. Kemp, late of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Limited, made the usual declaration before Mr. Justice Tyabjee and has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE TRIAL OF DAMODHER CHAPEKAR.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 2.

The hearing of the case against Damodher Hari Chapekar was resumed again, to-day, before the Hon. Mr Crowe. The Court was crowded with spectators.

Shunker Ganesh, a Brahmin luggage clerk at Poona Railway station, said: Damodher, on the 24th June, went to Bombay. His luggage was in excess of 20 seers. I can't say the prisoner came.

Nilkant Shunker, a Brahmin student, said: I know Damodher and Balkrishna. I knew the youngest brother. He was my friend. I have seen the swords, pistols, and revolvers shown in the court. He was seen in the gymnasium. He used to attend the club. He read ancient history. I saw no rifles in the club. Physical exercise was practiced at the club. The club lasted about ten months. I saw four or five swords, pistol, axe, and knife in Chapekar's house.

In cross-examination, witness said: I know Damodher was proprietor of the club, but don't know who stood for the expenses.

John Stenson, police constable, said: I saw accused before the Jubilee on two occasions. About last April I saw him at the Gymkhana club. He looked to be sitting in a suspicious position. I asked him what he was doing. I told him to stand up. He had two others with him. I saw him again near St. Mary's Church. They kept watching me.

In cross-examination, the witness said: I did not run after accused, but called a policeman. I did not raise a cry to get him arrested. He ran towards the Napier Hotel.

Shaik Ebrahim, a postal peon, said: I used to deliver letters in the club. Accused came and asked me where Mr. Rand lived. I said in the club.

Ramchunder Dhondiram, a sepoy in the Collector's office, said: I was attached to Mr. Rand's office. He was living in the Western India Club. I saw accused once in the club's premises. He said he wanted to present a petition.

Mrs. Annie Jones said: I am the widow of Mr. Richard Jones, who died last September. He was employed as Overseer in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory. He kept a double-barrelled gun. I saw prisoner come once to my house. My husband had an interview with him. Accused was brought on the 6th October by the police.

Purushram Vishnu, a Brahman police constable, said: I remember the Jubilee holiday. I know the Budhwar Fountain. I noticed there were four or five Brahmin shoes with Her Majesty's photos hung on posts of the fountain. I reported the matter to the chief constable. I took the shoes. The picture was cut from an exercise book.

To the court: I found the shoes near the Kotwal chowkey corner.

Witness was recalled and asked to identify the shoes.

Mr. Guider, who was put into the witness-box, deposed as follows: I was in court on the 3rd November when Vittu Masku, a barber, who is dead, gave evidence before accused in Mr. Bonus' court. (The evidence was read.)

Mr. Michael Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, said: I was in charge of this case. I was present when the well was dragged. Accused said the police would find two Martini rifles which were stolen from the Native picquets, and the weapon with which Mr. Rand was shot.

Mr. Master objected to any statement made to the police officer being admitted as evidence against his client.

Mr. Anderson said he relied on section 27.

Witness, continuing, said: Accused pointed out a well. A large bundle was brought up containing weapons. Accused gave further information. I went to his house.

Witness, in cross-examination, said: I did not think the public had access to the well. In Londi's compound no inducement or threat was offered to him.

In re-examination, witness said: We have treated accused better than we usually do. He has been occupied in the Karaskha completing his autobiography, and provided him with facilities for worship, a small idol being lent him. The Police Act and the Penal Code allowed him to remain at his own request.

Mr. Guider, re-called, said: I was at Ganeshkhind on the 22nd June. There are lights at the Government House pillar.

Accused then made the following statement:—I was in Poona in June. I left for Bombay on the 24th June. I admit that I made a confession before Mr. Hamilton. The confession is not right. I made that confession because Mr. Brewin induced me to do so. He did not tell me that Mr. Hamilton was a magistrate. Mr. Brewin promised to give me Rs. 20,000 and build a temple in my name. He also said he would give me a high situation, and Rs. 25 per month to my brother. In Mr. Kennedy's office he said I would not be sentenced or be hanged, but that he would see that he was transported for four or five years and soon brought back. I was forced to accept the terms. I did not tell Mr. Bonus about this. I was determined not to tell this as long as I was kept in the farashkhana. My house was searched. No swords were found. They found gun barrels, but my house was not searched according to law. I showed a well. I never said there were weapons. The well was dragged. They took out all the things found in my presence. I never saw swords and rifles before. I know Nilkant Dravid by sight. He is not my brother's friend. He never came to my house. He never saw me cleaning the weapons. Dravid's two brothers were in jail for theft, and Mr. Brewin knew their family. It was because of this that Shunkar Dravid gave evidence. I know Hari Ganu Kutchre. Balkrishna and myself went to his hut, and slept one night. When the police took me to his house, Kutchre did not recognise me at once, but I did him. I did not go to Ganeshkhind on the 21st June. I saw girls washing their feet, but I did not speak to them. I saw them on the Friday preceding the Jubilee day. I never asked Shaik Ebrahim, the postman, where Mr. Rand lived. The police brought all witnesses before me at the farashkhana, and pointed me out to them and prepared them for trial. I don't know Vattu Musku, a barber. I showed Londha's house to the police. I told them they would find some papers. The letters produced are mine. Those in English are not written by me. I know there is Maruti's temple near the Lukdipool. I never once went there. The statement made by the sepoys of my attending the temple is absolutely false. I never saw either of them. Mr. Guider and Mr. Kennedy showed me these sepoys, and told them to say that I confessed to stealing the rifles. I asked them why they did not say that I took them when I myself had admitted it. I did not contradict because through inducement I had agreed not to do so. I never saw the gymkhana. I never sat near there. I don't know where my brother Balkrishna is at present. He must have absconded because his name is connected with the murder. I knew Mrs. Jones, and knew Mr. Jones. I did not take any caps from him. I never started a club two years ago. I don't know Mr. Rand's coachman. I never spoke to him. I never saw the Western India Club. I tried to obtain a commission in the Army. The white cloth shown to me is mine. It was found in my house.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a Special Jury, Ismailkhan Baukerkhan, a middle-aged Mahomedan was charged with having, on the morning of the 2nd December last, committed the murder of his wife, named Mashoombee, in the room of a chawl near the Byculla Railway station, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There had been frequent quarrels between the prisoner and the deceased, especially about the latter going into the room of the landlord of the house, named Ghiga. Early on the morning of the 2nd December last, cries of "Mother, I am struck" were heard proceeding from their room, and the prisoner was seen afterwards going out of the house. He went and informed a policeman of what he had done. The police, on going to the room, saw the woman lying dead on a mattress with her throat cut, and the prisoner pointed out the knife with which he had done the deed. The jury took a merciful view of the case, and unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His lordship sentenced him to transportation for ten years.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 14.

BUSINESS men interested in East Indian exchange are eagerly discussing the information received from India that a bill has been introduced with the Supreme Legislative Council, for providing for the issue of currency notes in India against gold paid to the Secretary of State for India. In a letter to the *Times* Mr. H. C. Gibbs, the well-known bimetallist, asks in reference to the "effective gold basis" which is thought to underly the scheme. "Is it a gold basis such as we have in England," he asks with the Mint open to gold and closed to silver, and the coins of the latter metal legal tender only up to £2, or its equivalent? Or is it a "gold basis" such as now obtains in France, with the Mints open to gold and closed to silver, but with the coins of both metals full legal tender? Or is it a "gold basis" on the lines of that most extraordinary of all suggested monetary systems "a gold standard without gold"—a system that is, of promises to pay without the means of fulfilling them? Or is it, perhaps, a "gold basis" suggested a year or two ago—the maintenance of a few millions of gold somewhere or other, not to be legal tender, not to be exported if in India, not to be touched if kept in England, but to be, I suppose, an evidence of wealth like the guinea in the purse of Miss Primrose?" The *Statist* believes that existing stringency in the money market will last for three or four months. It gives amongst other reasons for the opinion that not much gold will be sent into the Treasuries in exchange for rupees; but as these views were expressed before the new Bill was announced the opinion need not be quoted at length. The paper states that the banks are at the present time shipping very considerable sums, both in gold and in silver. The silver, it need hardly be said, is intended to be sold in the bazaars in India, for it cannot be sent to the mints to be coined. The gold likewise is sent to be sold. It is sent not to be exchanged at the Treasuries for rupees, but to be sold in the open market, and rupees obtained in that way. How it is that there is such an incessant and insatiable demand from the natives for both gold and silver while the rate of discount of the Presidency banks is as high as 10 per cent., and while 15 and 18 per cent. are being charged un-country, is one of the puzzles of Indian life. But the fact is, however, that large amounts of both gold and silver are being shipped every day, and are being freely bought in the bazaars. The banks, therefore, will try to supply themselves with funds by sending out gold and silver, and in other ways, in the first place. Secondly, they will buy Council drafts, and only as a last resort will they send gold into the Treasuries to be exchanged for rupees.

It is urged by a leading bimetallist paper that if the Government of India takes the view that the notes from which rupee reserve is withdrawn or which are issued without rupee reserve being added are not fiduciary because gold is deposited in London against them, it may go on issuing notes or paying out rupees from its reserves as long as it pleases, provided that an equivalent amount of gold is "deposited" in the Bank of England. But the matter is really not so simple as this looks. An important consideration is as to the conditions under which the gold is "deposited" in London. There are apparently three possible arrangements. Each deposit may be specifically held in the name of the depositor, who may at any time, on presenting a given amount of currency notes or rupees at the Currency Department in India, receive a cheque for an equivalent amount of gold at 1s. 4d. per rupee, payable at the Bank of England, until his little store is exhausted. Or the gold "deposits" may be "pooled," in which case anybody in India, whether he has deposited gold or not, may—again as long as the stock lasts—obtain cheques upon it on presenting rupees or currency notes in India; an arrangement very convenient for Indian officials remitting home or persons desirous of withdrawing capital from India. In either of these cases, let it be noted, the gold so long as it was locked up as security for currency in India would be of no use in this country; and as as it would probably be appropriated from the ordinary reserves of the Bank of England its locking up would, in proportion to its volume, induce conditions of stringency and advancing discount rates in the London money market. In the third case, the gold may be "deposited" to the credit of the Indian Government in London, and be utilised for the payment of its gold liabilities in this country. In that case the backing for the additional margin of fiduciary issue in India would disappear, and the arrangement as regards the "depositor" on this side would simply amount to an announcement that the India Council would, through the agency of the Bank of England, sell at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee an unlimited amount of drafts on India payable in fiduciary currency notes; for even if rupees were drawn from the reserve the notes against which they are at present held would remain in circulation. It would amount to the old plan of refusing to sell Council bills below a minimum rate, which proved an utter failure in 1893, and which has so far only had the effect of increasing the gold debts of India; but it would be accompanied by an increased issue of "fiat" money in India. An imporant question is as to how long there would be any demand for such credits on India at the price. Assuming the demand to continue, the rupee reserve in the Indian Currency Department would be gradually exhausted.

While the money market remains very stringent in India, the reverse is the case in London. The bill brokers and discount houses have decided to reduce their allowances for money on deposit to 1 1-2 and 1 3-4 per cent. respectively for money at call and notice. The large supply of floating capital in the market just now is mainly owing to the fact that during the December squeeze a considerable number of bills which were discounted at the Bank of England have not yet matured. The Bank statement shows that while the other deposits and reserve are at practically the same figures as before the Central institution began to borrow from the market last October, other securities are as much as four millions larger. During the next few weeks, therefore, as these Bills mature, this amount will be transferred from the market to the Bank, while, apart altogether from foreign gold export considerations, the revenue collections will from now to the end of the quarter continue to denude the market of cash. Altogether then, the present position can but be regarded as purely artificial. The feature in connexion with the adjustment of the account which has just been concluded on the Stock Exchange is the comparatively easy conditions of the carry-over, notwithstanding the important appreciation which had occurred during the fortnight in many important departments. This would seem to indicate that along with the speculation there has been a considerable amount of investment-buying.

The foreign trade of Japan continues to grow in a way that having regard to the financial strigency in the country, is scarcely commendable. The value of exports for October was 17,994,000 yen, making 131,300,000 yen for the ten months, and of imports 20,550,000 yen, making 177,890,000 yen for the ten months. There is thus an excess of imports over exports of 46,590,000 yen. This continuous increase of imports seems likely to have serious effects. October was the first month of the gold standard, and in that one month 2,001,732 yen of the new coins were shipped to foreign countries, while 4,423,102 silver yen were imported from those countries to be exchanged for gold coins. On this basis the supply of gold is likely soon to be absorbed if the balance of the trade of the empire continues to be anything like as much in favour of imports as during October. The quantity of hard money in circulation at the end of that month is officially given as: Gold, 10,400,000 yen; silver 61,000,000 yen; nickel, 6,600,000 yen; copper, 9,350,000 yen; making an aggregate total of 87,350,000 yen compared with 300,000,000 yen of paper money in circulation. This clearly shows how short the country is of substantial money and it seems to promise great difficulties before long, unless the means are promptly found for acquiring a large supply. It may be stated that investigations made by the Government regarding the Customs revenue under the revised tariff promise receipts amounting to 11,318,412 yen—about 7,079,000 yen over the yield under the old statute. Incidentally it may be mentioned that special efforts to develop still further the already expanding Pacific trade between Japan and America continue to be made. It is now stated that the Japan Tea Guild intends to adopt measures for facilitating the exportation of Japanese tea—for which there is already a good market in Canada—to the United States. As a first step it is proposed to appropriate 70,000 yen to advertising in the American newspapers, and to arrange for direct shipments without the assistance of the foreign merchants at Yokohama and Kobe.

It is impossible to doubt for a moment the good intention and singleness of purpose of the Government in resolving to despatch a commercial mission to Central and South America for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and possibilities of British trade in those regions. As to the necessity for or the utility of the project there are, however, widely diverse opinions. It has received the support of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which has appointed a representative to accompany the Official Commissioner, and this fact is no doubt of some though by no means of decisive importance so far as the mercantile and industrial community is concerned. Some of the largest and most influential Chambers in the country have no share in the work of the Association, and even of those represented in it a few disapprove of this particular scheme, whilst others are understood to regard it with indifference, or at the most, with half-hearted acquiescence. By the public at large the enterprise will probably be received simply as evidence of a desire on the part of the Administration to do something "to extend British trade." Such it undoubtedly is; but no amount of laudable intention, nor even the mild approval of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, is sufficient to convince any reasonable person that the project itself is likely to yield appreciable benefit. It is a good maxim, generally acknowledged and indeed tenaciously held by the English people, that in mattters of trade Governments should not attempt to do for those who engage in it what they are capable of doing for themselves. The obvious justification of this principle is that their training, their experience, their exclusive occupation in the work of their lives, and the stimulus of interest and reward furnish the best possible means and guarantees of success. Whenever, therefore, official assistance is invoked or accepted clear proof must be forthcoming that private enterprise has failed in or is incapable of accomplishing the end in view. Has any such proof been furnished in the present case? Nothing of the kind. It has been assumed, without demonstration or even inquiry, that in Central and South America British trade is losing ground, that there are undiscovered openings for its expansion, and that the way of recovering the lost ground and securing this expansion can be made clear by a small roving Commission, highly competent no doubt in other respects, but without special knowledge of the markets to be visited.

A Shanghai correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" has supplied that journal with some interesting details respecting the silver famine in the Chinese ports. He attributes the recent upward movement in the London and American silver markets to the purchase of considerable quantities of the metal for consignment to Shanghai. Meanwhile the Taotai there had issued an edict threatening with severe penalties any native banker or money-lender found charging more then 2 per cent. per month (24 per cent. per annum) for interest. The dearth of silver is attributed partly to the industrial development in progress in China, and especially to the erection of the new silk and cotton mills, which has necessitated increased supplies for the wages and salaries of thousands of additional operatives and other employes, and has also resulted in a drain of silver to the interior for the purchase of the raw materials, and especially of the native cotton crop, which has proved a very abundant one. The construction of the new Southern Railway, which has been taken in hand by Sheng Ta Ten, also promises to absorb large quantities of silver for currency purposes. It may be suggested that the recent unexpected and temporary large tenders in London for India Council drafts may have been partly due to a demand for silver in India for transmission to China. Of course the rupees payable in India for the bills could not themselves be remitted to China without loss, but they may have been employed in the purchase in India of uncoined silver, which, at the high rates of interest in Shanghai, it may have been profitable to export thither, in spite of the duty paid on the silver when first imported into India.

THE PROTECTION OF THE MOFUSSIL.

WE understand that Government have decided to take measures to prevent a repetition of what happened last year when the migration of persons from affected districts in Bombay spread the contagion of plague throughout the Mofussil. The smaller ports north and south are or soon will be closed against passengers from Bombay, and passengers landed at the selected ports left open will undergo a sufficient period of segregation with disinfection of clothes and other effects to eliminate the obvious danger of reinfecting country towns and villages. Camps will be established in Salsette for the accommodation of passengers desirous of going up-country during the period of observation. The Staff under Surgeon-Captain Jennings for the inspection of the railway traffic out and in is being strengthened with a view to the greater thoroughness of the control over the traffic by rail and road.

The suggestion has been made that contact segregation should be dispensed with in cases to which the attention of the medical authorities is called within the first twelve hours of illness when the prospect of recovery under treatment is greatest and the danger of infection of contacts is but slight. As a means of counteracting the deplorable tendency to conceal cases until the danger is imminent and the chances of recovery almost gone, this suggestion appears to deserve careful consideration.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. The following members were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, Kakhushro Nowrosji Kabraji, Professor O. V. Muller, Drs. Cowasji Hormusji, Nanabhoy Nowrosji Katrak, A. G. Viegas, K. N. Bahadurji, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

THE RIGHT OF CUTTING GRASS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, reporting that he has sold to Sayana Rajuna and Magru Juga the rights of cutting grass for one year ending 31st December 1898 from the following places:—(1) From the eastern slope of Hornby Vellard, area 5,333 square yards, Rs. 45 plus Rs. 3-7-1 for general tax; and (2) from the municipal ground within the Mingut Mandli Tank at Parbhadevi and alongside the adjoining water-course, area 6,066 square yards, Rs. 125 plus Rs. 9-9-0 for general tax.

The letter was recorded, and on the suggestion of Mr. Cuffe a rider was added to the effect that in the opinion of the Standing Committee the grass on the Vellard should not be sold beyond the 1st September each year.

A MISNOMER.

The Committee considered memorandum to the Secretary, dated 28th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, General Department (Plague), dated 22nd idem, communicating copy of the Surgeon-General's Circular, 28th November 1897, informing the medical officers that the term "Bubonic Fever" should not be used in their correspondence, or in any records or official statements. "The disease is to be called by its correct name Plague," according to the "nomenclature of diseases" which is the authoritative guide in such questions.

The memorandum was recorded.

WATERING OF ROADS.

The statement of water in the different lakes being laid on the table.

Professor O. V. Muller remarked that the men who were employed to water roads, being ignorant of the way in which to do that work, wasted water in an unnecessary manner. Roads were rendered very slippery, and the Municipality incurred the risk of being sued for damages on account of carriage and bicyle accidents. He trusted that the Commissioner would see that water was not wasted and roads watered in a more reasonable manner and with more regard to the public safety. Professor Muller then moved a resolution to the effect that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the waste of water due to the unnecessary drenching of the roads on and around the Fort.

Dr. Bahadurji seconded the resolution.

Dr. Katrak suggested that as the Commissioner's attention had been drawn to the subject, Professor Muller should not press for his resolution.

On being put to the vote, the resolution was lost by a majority, and the statement was merely recorded.

THE INOCULATION STATIONS.

The Secretary read a letter from the Health Officer stating that from the 13th January up to the present date 9,095 persons had been inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum against plague at the different municipal stations.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

FURTHER OPINIONS.

A PROMINENT member of the mercantile community in Bombay expressed the following opinion in regard to the Rebuilding Bill:—I have carefully read the Bill, and it seems to me a well considered and well drafted measure, which ought not to meet with any serious opposition on the part of any member of the Legislative Council. The financial features of the Bill are sound, but I consider that the loans should in the first instance be guaranteed by Government; especially if capital from England is to be attracted. I do not see why the scheme should be overloaded by the inclusion in the work of the Trust of the provision of police quarters, as this should be dealt with by Government and the Municipality between them. It is unwise to burden the new concern with any such extraneous tasks. I hope that the congested parts of the city and the reclamation of a part of the foreshore at Colaba will be undertaken first, leaving the other portion of the scheme to be attended to later on. Clause 70—the Bludgeon Clause—should certainly be left out, as two per cent. per annum is quite as much as the Municipality should be called upon to meet from the growing taxation of the city by year. I presume the clause has been put in to meet unexpected exigencies, but if such exigencies did arise, why not pass an amending act to meet them? It is not wise to needlessly alarm the ratepayers when the scheme is being started. I quite agree with the suggestion made by the *Bombay Gazette* that the Millowners' Association should be directly represented on the new Trust. It seems to me perfectly useless for the General Officer Commanding the District to have a seat on the Board, as the scheme has no connection with the defence of the city from outside attack, and the occasions when his opinion will be necessary are likely to be very few indeed. I should be glad to see his ex-officio appointment removed from the provisions of the Bill and the grant of a seat to the Millowners' Association substituted in its place. I am sorry to notice that the Crescent opposite the Sailors' Home is not included in the schedule of reserved open spaces. It is a "lung" of the Fort that should not be closed up unless need arises, and in view of the other spaces available I do not see that it will be at all necessary. Care should also be taken to leave a sufficient part of the open spaces at Matunga for the use of the projected Port Trust railway.

Mr. J. N. Tata, in the course of a conversation with our representative, said: As you are aware, I am very hopeful that the scheme will accomplish a great deal for the city, provided it is directed by men of capacity and experience. The sanitary regeneration of Bombay will mean an increase in her prosperity and an increase in the value of properties, and hence the landowners have every reason to give it cordial support. It cannot be denied that great practical difficulties stand in the way of the re-housing of the working classes, the conditions being very different to those which obtain in the Western cities. The working classes can only afford very small rents, and unless the buildings to be constructed are of the plainest and simplest kind this, the most important part of the scheme, cannot be successful. Many tenants hire a room for about Rs. 2 per mensem, and sublet the occupancy to other men, until the single room has as many as eight or ten people in it. It is not easy to see how this overcrowding can be prevented under any scheme that may be devised. It is only in the rainy season and the worst of the cold weather that any inconvenience is experienced, since at other times most of the occupants of overcrowded rooms sleep out of doors. The average rent for a room about ten feet square with verandah is Rs. 3, but in some of the localities most convenient for the work people the rents are as high as Rs. 5 or even Rs. 6, but the higher the rent the greater the tendency to overcrowd. You may depend upon it that unless the buildings to be erected under the new scheme are very plain and inexpensive, the rents will be prohibitive, that is unless the Trust is prepared to run the chawls they construct at a loss, making the deficit good from other sources of revenue. The appointment of the General Officer Commanding the District does not seem to me to be very desirable, but Government may have good reasons for wishing the appointment to be made of which the public knows nothing.

Another resident interviewed said that unless an officer who would be a second Baron Haussman was forthcoming—and this did not seem to be the case—the scheme would prove a white elephant and would be of no more advantage to the city than the abortive Back Bay scheme.

THE LANDS TO BE VESTED IN THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE schedules of the Bill for improvement of the city of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion show the Government and the Municipal land to be vested in the new Board. The following are Government lands to be reserved as open spaces:—

Locality.	Total area.
The Kennedy Sea Face, including the Charni Road Garden, and sites held on sufference by the Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindu Gymkhana, valued at Rs. 5 per square yard	315,272
The Marine Lines estate, Rs. 10 per square yard	141,229
The Cooperage Plot, Rs. 10 per square yard	66,178
Plot south of the Secretariat, Rs. 25 per square yard	17,700
The Flats (figures to be entered hereafter).	

The total area exclusive of the Flats is 540,379 square yards, and the value Rs. 36,40,164.

The lands of Her Majesty vested in the Trust for improvement purposes are as follows, the value per square yard being given after the description of the plot:—

		Total area.
A strip of ground on the Marine Lines estate, and "the Strangers Lines" on the Cooperage Plot, Rs. 10		68,317
The Wodehouse Road Plot (between Wodehouse Road and Colaba Causeway.) Rs. 10		53,732
The Cotton Green, Rs 10		13,105
The Old Saluting Battery site near Apollo Bunder, Rs. 50		5,600
The Crescent opposite the Sailors Home Rs. 25		31,957
Plot south of the Old Town Barracks (Commissariat Offices) Rs. 30		2,048
The Hornby Road plot, from the Victoria Terminus to the junction of the Esplanade and Hornby Road and "including" the site of the Government Mews and Engineer's Stores, subject to the right of Government to the unrestricted use of those premises pending their removal at the cost of the Board to another site to be approved of by Government, Rs. 20 per square yard—the plot vested in the Board comprising—		
Areas leased	48,052	
Areas occupied by roads	19,752	121,701.
Vacant areas	53,897	
The Chauptar Estate, Rs. 10		
Land forming hill slope	55,367	
Building land	92,658	
		148,025
Triangular plot south of the Crawford Market, Rs 20		5,300
Dispensary plot (near the Jaffer Suliman Dispensary), Rs. 20		1,642
Plot between the Municipal Office and the Esplanade Police Court Rs. 30		6,800
Police Lines Plot, Dadur, Rs. 10		5,234
Parel Estate, Rs. 3		330,439
Total area		793,909

The total value of these properties is Rs. 56,83,922, making with the lands reserved for open spaces a good total of Rs. 1,13,24,086, exclusive of the value of the a very large area known as the Flats.

The lands of the Municipality to be vested in the Trust comprise the following:—

	Area.	Value Rs.
Connaught Road Estate	27,179	146,274
Agripada Estate	421,760	13,55,666
Lands at Matunga	302,117	3,26,337
Totals	751,056	18,28,277

A SAD accident, resulting fatally, is reported from Assensole. Mr. J. R. Delmas, Manager of Messrs. John King and Company's Iron Works at Burrakur, went to Raneegunge, on Monday last, and his daughter, Miss L. Delmas, a yound lady of twenty, drove him to the railway station. She was returning home alone in the cart when the horse bolted, and it is believed that she swooned through fright and fell out of the cart when about sixty yards from her home. She was picked up unconscious, and medical examination showed that she was suffering from concussion of the brain. She never regained consciousness, dying three hours after the accident. Mr. Delmas returned to Assensole just in time to see his daughter breathe her last.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	12
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	28	4	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	3	3	40
	Chuckla	10	2	
	Umarkhady	6	4	
	Dongri	6	4	
C	Market	13	3	59
	Dhobi Talao	10	8	
	Fanaswady	7	1	
	Bhuleshwar	6	3	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	12	5	
D	Khetwady	6	3	16
	Girgaum	4	1	
	Chowpaty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	5	4	50
	Tadwady	3	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	2	
	Kamatipura	16	6	
	Tardeo	4	3	
	Byculla	3	2	
	First Nagpada	9	1	
F	Parel	0	0	16
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	0	7
	Worlee	3	3	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		5	99
	Jain		4	
	Grant Road		9	
	St George's		1	
	Genl Mahommedan		1	
	Kolsa Mohola		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		5	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telugu		2	
	Imambara Mogal		1	
	Hindu		4	
	Khatri		1	
	Arthur Road		14	
	Govt. House, Parel		5	
	Dariasthan		3	
	Modykhana		5	
	Port Trust		3	
	Maratha		2	
	Mardwadi		2	
	Khojali		1	
	J. J. Hospital		1	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Nizampura		2	
	Hajee Cassum		1	
	Islami Nagdavi		1	
	Kapol & Laud Joint		2	
	Total	161	154	301
	Total plague deaths to date	17,527	14,939	
	Same date last year	68	97	271
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	--	80

CHOLERA.

Attack ... 0
Deaths ... 2

SEARCHING FOR PLAGUE CASES.

Yesterday morning, a locality chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans was searched by a surprise party organised by the Plague Committee. The locality is bounded on the north by Grant Road from the J. J. Hospital to the Two Tanks, on the east by Bhendy Bazaar Road, on the south by Guzar Street, and on the west by the Duncan Road. Early in the morning two companies of the Marine Battalion marched off from their quarters to the J. J. Hospital and formed a cordon round the locality. They were followed by a company of the Shropshire Regiment, who after marching round the cordon arrived at the J. J. Hospital, where they were stationed as reserves in case of need. The military cordon was supplemented by the police from B, C, and E Divisions, who patrolled the streets under their respective superintendents, Messrs. Grennan, Hack, and Nolan. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were present on horseback throughout the time the inspection lasted. Medical practitioners with soldiers and policemen were posted at the corners of each street to examine persons entering and coming out of the street under search. Amongst those present were Sir James Campbell and other members of the Plague Committee ; Dr. Bainbridge, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay ; Captain Betham, Lieutenant Atkinson, Dr. Hart, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, and others. Besides there there were a number of lady doctors, who accompanied the search parties for the examination of purdah women. The services of Sedee King Muckunda Mugrooli and Queen Sophia were brought into requisition. After the search parties were formed, the operation commenced at 6 o'clock, and lasted for full four hours. But the campaign had a comparatively abortive result. Only two suspicious cases were discovered and removed to the hospitals. The cordon was then withdrawn and the military marched to their qurrters.

CHARGE OF SPREADING INFECTION.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Mehesh Ramdass, a coachman employed in the service of Mr. Robert George Snell, a European resident of Dockyard Road, and residing in the stable in his master's premises, on a charge of conveying in his master's carriage a plague patient named Ramia Ramdas and thereby negligently doing an act which he new to be likely to spread infection and endanger human life. It appears from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution that during the temporary absence of Mr. Snell from Bombay, Mr. George Lund, who is a plague visitor in E ward, received certain information in consequence of which he proceeded to Mr. Snell's premises and ordered the accused to be removed from the stable, as a contact, to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp. Mr. Lund also received some additional information, on the strength of which he communicated with Superintendent Nolan. A police inquiry was instituted, which elicited the fact that on the 20th ultimo Mr. Snell drove in his carriage to the Byculla Railway station, the accused being the driver. On arriving at the station Mr. Snell directed the accused to drive the carriage back to his bungalow. The accused then knew that his master was going to remain away from Bombay for a few days, and taking advantage of that fact, he one day brought to his stable in his master's carriage, his brother Ramia, who was suffering from plague, with a view of evading the vigilance of the plague authorities. The accused was, however, defeated in his object. The suffering man was detected and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, while the accused was ordered to be sent to the Contact Camp at Wari Bunder. Mr. Snell returned to Bombay on the 24th ultimo and it was then further ascertained that before leaving Bombay he had discharged his butler for brin ing in a sick man, and had warned the accused and other servants not to bring within the premises of the bungalow any sick person. The conveyance was disinfected and the curtain and cushions were burnt, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 100. The accused admitted that his brother was suffering from plague, and that he placed him in his master's carriage and drove him to his stable. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that if Mr. Snell had not happened to know of this occurrence, and if he had not takn the precaution of disinfecting the carriage and burning the curtain and cushions, the act of the accused would have spread the disease in Mr. Snell's family. The accused was warned by his master not to bring such sick people in the premises and in spite of that warning he took his brother there in his master's carriage. The court convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INOCULATION.

The Daily Report of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the bungalow at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, belonging to his Highness the Aga Khan shows that 131 Khojas and 26 of other nationalities were inoculated yesterday, bringing up the total as follows :—Khojas 3,977 other nationalities 1,067, grand total 5,044. Out of 3,977 Khojas 669 have been twice inoculated.

PROVISION OF SERVANTS' COTS.

The following notification has been issued :—The Plague Committee desire to impress on the residents of Malabar Hill the desirability of their providing their servants with cots or some convenient protection from the floor at nights.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, 340 persons detained in the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, and 293 in the Modikhana Camp.

Yesterday, 89 deaths were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 962 patients remaining in them under treatment.

The reports made by the medical officers in the various districts, having been taken away, were not available for the press yesterday afternoon.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday the number of persons, who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 425 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,715, making a total of 2,130 persons. Depatures by sea 844 and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,930, making a total of 2,774 persons.

BANDRA PLAGUE FUND.

Plague having broken out in Khar all the houses in that locality have been emptied and the families of those attacked have been segregated. Money is required for the relief of those rendered homeless and for the rebuilding of huts where necessary. Probably Rs. 1,000 will be wanted. This fund will be administered by some of the members of the Bandora Municipality. Mr. N. Futehally the vice President will act as treasurer. The following is a list of the gentlmen who have kindly subscribed to this fund and further subscripsions will be thankfully received by the treasurer and acknowledged in due course :—

	Rs.
Captain C E Wilson	20
Mr C Richardson	20
Mr F A Little	20
Mr W A Chambers	20
Mr E F Allum	20
Mrs E F Allum	20
Mr D Gostling	20
Mrs D Gostling	20
Mr W P Johnson	20
Mr J L Symons	20
Mr John R Greaves	20
Mr T Sharples	20
Mr N Futehally	20

In anticipation of the sanction of the Commissioner the District Magistrate Thana has cancelled Rule 2 of the Rules for the Thana Observation Camp published on the 17th November and substitutes for it the following :—"Persons who satisfy the Plague Authority in charge that they have not come from infected places will be examined but will not be detained in the Observation Camp unless they appear to be suffering from plague."

THE PROTECTION OF KARACHI.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has applied to the President of the Plague Committee to prohibit the booking of native passengers by steamer and native craft from Bombay for Karachi, or if such a measure is impracticable, to impose a quarantine fee of at least Rs. 20 a head. The Chamber also urges the necessity of removing the quarantine station at Kiamari, preferably to some site on the Manora side of the herbour, the present site being too near the export wharves. The export shed how used as a detention camp may be required from the 1st March, when the busy season begins, and it is suggested that the old Commissariat sheds might be utilised instead.

PLAGUE PREVENTION IN ALLAHABAD.

A public meeting was held in the Municipal Hall on Monday morning with the object of securing the co-operation of leading native residents in the provision of hospital accommodation in preparation for the possibility of an importation of plague into the district.

Mr. Bower, the Collector, read the orders of Government on the subject and explained them to the meeting. He said they were doubtless aware that plague was again on the increase in Bombay and other parts of India, and as the danger of its spreading was ever present the Government thought it necessary that they should be prepared to act at once, should any cases appear in their midst. He had called them together that there should be no misconception as to the orders of Government, and that they as the heads of the community should explain to others who were not in the same position, or who had not the same education, the real meaning of those orders, which otherwise might be misunderstood. Long ago a public hospital and observation shed for suspected plague cases were prepared by the Municipality, but is was obvious if plague should break out these would not be sufficient for all purposes. At present, he was glad to say, there was not the slightest suspicion of plague in Allahabad, or the neighbourhood, but it was best to be ready, and solely with that object and for the convenience and benefit of the inhabitants these orders had been issued. Under the order read Government had decided that private hospitals could be maintained for the use of persons or classes of persons suffering from plague. The object of this was to secure privacy, and to allow sufferers to be attended by their own doctors, as far as compatible with the necessity for preventing the spread of plague. It was thought there must be in every large town or suburbs numbers of large or moderate-sized houses which could be utilised, with the consent of the owners, as such hospitals, or in any case there must be suitable sites where hospitals made of thatch could be speedily erected. Government now desired that such houses and sites should be carefully selected by the residents, and after approval by the Medical Officers, should be kept ready for use in case of necessity. In case no such houses were available, he was to ask them to be ready to erect chappar hospitals on suitable sites within 48 hours notice. In such cases the materials should be collected or such arrangements made that there could be no delay in obtaining the materials immediately they were required. In the case of Mahomedans probably it would be sufficient to arrange for one or at the most two suitable houses or failing them sites, in which accommodation for the better classes who would not like to go to the public hospital could be provided. Amongst Hindus the existence of caste would probably necessitate the reservation of several such houses or sites, but perhaps it would be possible for several of the highest classes to combine and arrange for one private hospital with separate cooking accommodation for each. It was not his purpose to dictate how this should be done, he merely asked them to report in a week what houses and sites were suitable for the purpose indicated, and to facilitate this he suggested that separate committees of Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen in whom they had confidence should be nominated to report on the sights available, giving their number and location.

The G. O. and Mr. Bower's speech were translated, and the following committees were then nominated :—

Mahomedans—Mir Hadi Ali, Khair-ud-din Husain, Syed Mahomed Zamin, Mir Zakir Husain, Sheik Abdul Samed.

Hindus—Dr. Jai Kishen Das, Dr. A. C. Banerji, Lala Jagat Narain, Lala Raj Bahadur, Lala Ram Lal Jabari, Pundit Beni Madheo Bhattacharji, Munshi Sheo Sahai, retired Deputy Collector, and Kunwar Permanand Rai Bahadur.

The meeting then dispersed.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major A. J W. Allen, 1st East Kent Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Kohat-Kurram Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. Badgley, R. E., is transferred from the Punjab to Madras Command, Military Works.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peacocke, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Punjab Command, Military Works.

Lieutenants the Hon'ble G. B. Molesworth and T. L. Trithewy, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, proceed home on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

The following postings to the Military Works Department of R. E. officers returning from field service have been ordered :—Major E. Blunt and Lieutenant G. B. Hingston to Bombay Command ; Captain H. Lathbury and Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury to Punjab Command ; and Captain J. A. Gibbon to the Bengal Command. Major G. Turner-Jones, R. E., on return from leave joins the Bombay Command, Military Works. Lieutenant F. B. Tillard, R.E. now A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, is also posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department. Lieutenant T. C. Watson, R.E., proceeds home on a year's leave.

The following appointments are made :—16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant T. S. Cox, 11th Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity. 12th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant W. K. H. Campbell, 16th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 32nd Punjab Pioneers.—Lieutenant E. H. S. Cullen, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Garden, seconded for Africa service. 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant A. J. P. Coke, 19th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 19th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant L. M. R. Deas to be Wing Officer, vice Wood, seconded for the Foreign Department. 5th Infanry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Second Lieutenant W. J. Lambert, East Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. Military Works Department.—Lieutenant H, F. E. Freeland, R. E. is posted to the Bombay Command. Majors A. C, King, 5th Lancers, and F. W. Dunlop, R., A, are qualified for promotion to substantive Lieutenant-Colonel ; and Major H. W. Priestley, 42nd Gurkhas, is qualified for the command of a native regiment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Nicholson, Chief of the Staff of the Tirah Field Force, has accompanied Sir William Lockhart to Calcutta.

Major H. M. Temple, Political Agent in Bikanir, now on furough, will succeed Major Yate as Governor-General's Agent at Mashad.

Colonel Mayne has reported his arrival at the third stage, 28 miles from Turbat, on the 29th January. The Nazim wrote on the 28th that Mehrab Khan and Baluch Khan went to attack Kalatak Fort, but returned to Turbat the same day without having delivered the attack.

The Calcutta statue of Lord Roberts in now on its pedestal, and as far as can be judged both man and horse are admirably done. The effect of the pedestal, however, is rather disappointing, the marble pilasters looking small and feeble. The high relief panels representing types of the Indian Army are finely carved. We understand that the statue will shortly be unveiled by the Viceroy.

On Saturday afternoon at Bangalore, while at station polo, Lieutenant the Hon. Hugo Baring, 4th Queen's Hussars, who has just returned from Calcutta, met with a nasty accident through his pony crossing its legs and throwing him. He was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the station hospital, where it was found he had sustainsed severe bruises on the right side of the body and face. He is progressing favourably, and is expected to be quite better in a few days.

The return of casualties during the field operations on the frontier from June 10th 1897 to 24th January 1898 shows a total of 38th British officers killed, including those who died of wounds, and 87 wounded, 36 and 79 respectively of these being regimental officers. Of native officers 6 have been killed and 36 wounded. The casualties among British non-commissioned officers and men amount to 105 killed, 345 wounded and 4 missing, all of these last being supposed to be dead. The number of native non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded amounts to 311 and 869 respectively, three more being reported as missing. The full casualties among all ranks, therefore, from the attack on the escort at Maizar to January 24 are 540 killed, 1,377 wounded and 7 missing, and to this melancholy total the losses in the Bara Valley last Saturday must now be added.

A Resolution in the "Assam Gazette" intimates that the Assam-Bengal Railway is now open as a recognised immigrant route via Chandpur for the coolies proceeding to Sylhet and Cachar. This will tend to relieve some of the difficulties attending the importation of labour into the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, as in comparison with the steamer service the journey by railway is short. Messrs. Logan and Leslie, who are coolie recruiting agents, established at Dhubri, for the importation of coolies into Assam, has been intrusted with the task of providing the necessary accommodation, and have acquired land at Chandpur on which they have erected the necessary coolie lines. Arrangements have also been made for provideing the immigrants with the necessary cooked meal on the journey.

There were 32 entries this year for the Calcutta Light Horse Annual Chart and Compass Competition, and 31 ran. Starting from Chingri Pottah, the course lay some 17 miles in the direction of Diamond Harbour. Trooper H. O. Pugh came in first in one hour 56 minutes, Lance-Corporal T. Westmacott being second in two hours six minutes, Sergeant A. J. Pugh third in two hours seven minutes, and Trooper H. Panchaud in two hours fourteen minutes. These are very good performances, as the distance was seventeen miles as the crow flies, and the country in parts very close and in others hard going.

We may expect to hear at any moment of Colonel Mayne having engaged the Baluch Khan's gathering Telegrams received from Pasni on the Mekran coast on Saturday stated that his column was within three miles of a pass which the enemy were said to be holding in order to block his advance towards Kalatak, where the Nazim is besieged. Colonel Mayne intended pushing on through the pass in the early morning, and attacking the tribesmen wherever he found them. The cavalry detachment hoped to be able to join him last Friday evening. Messengers from the Nazim had reached camp carrying letters showing that his position was rather critical, and that he was unaware that troops had moved to his relief.

The following reply has been received by the Municipal Councillors of Dindigul in regard to their request to his Excellency the Governor, during his recent visit there, that the proposed Dindigul Railway should be taken in hand :—"The reasonable requirements of Dindigul to be placed in railway communication with the districts lying to the east and north of it have not been lost sight of by Government, but as it is necessary to compare their claims with those of many other places less favourably situated in the matter of communication, they must await their turn for a place in the general railway programme for all India unless the proposed line should be taken up by promoters who see no need for financial aid from Government."

A Bellary correspondent writes :—The 45th F.B., R.A., left Bellary in 3 trains *en route* for St. Thomas' Mount on Wednesday, the 26th. The Bands of the 2nd Welsh Regiment and 9th M. I. played "Auld Lang Syne" as each train steamed out. Many ladies and officers were present on the platform to say good-bye. The departure of the Battery will be a loss to the sporting element in the station, as they greatly assisted on the polo-ground and formed the majority of riders in the paperchases, which as was remarked last week do not seem a success in Bellary, the usual riders being the Battery officers and two or three from the Welsh. The incoming Battery from Kirkee will, we hear, make up sufficient players for polo.

The Agent, South Indian Railway, in June last adopted as an experimental measure between Trichinopoly Junction and Trichinopoly Fort Stations, the introduction of the electric train staff system for working trains with instruments obtained on loan from the Liverpool Railway. The trial having proved very successful, it is proposed to introduce the system on the receipt of instruments from England. In the meantime the practice of working trains on the absolute block system has been resumed between Trichinopoly Junction and Fort Stations.

An accident which attended the Christmas entertainment at the Huddersfield Infirmary should make organisers of charitable entertainments pause before allowing the cinematograph to be included among the attractions they provide. The entertainment was held in one of the wards, and whilst the expectant audience of patients, friends, nurses, and servants was waiting for the appearance of the "living pictures" a blaze of flame shot from the apparatus to the alarm of the children and female section of the audience, who, but for the prompt action of the attendant in charge of the cinematograph, would have rushed headlong from the room. Owing to a "leak in the alum tank of the apparatus the liquid escaped and caused the film, which had become overheated, to ignite." We feel sure that the kind-hearted ladies who annually delight to entertain the patients of the Huddersfield Infirmary took pains to see that the cinematograph was in competent hands. But this seeming security serves but to emphasise the dangers of the apparatus. For if accidents occur when every care is taken, what is to be expected if a careless or incompetent operator should perchance be the exhibitor ? It is not many months since a panic occurred at Baildon, near Bradford, owing to the explosion or ignition of a cinematograph ; moreover, the lesson of the Paris disaster is recent enough and should be deeply kept in remembrance by all amateur organisers of entertainments.

Mr. George Alexander has now decided not to produce Mr. Paul Potter's play "The Conquerors"—which has raised such a storm in New York—in succession to "The Tree of Knowledge," which will be followed by the long-contemplated revival of "Much Ado About Nothing." It is interesting to note that a "public performance" of Mr. Potter's play has already been given, with the sanction of the Censor, at the St. James's Theatre. The "copyright performance" of the play was given, however, at an unusual hour and the price of admission to any part of the house on that occasion was fixed at five guineas. The point has yet to be legally decided whether performances given under such circumstances are not an evasion of the law rather than a compliance with its explicit terms.

Lady Salisbury's health is again causing anxiety to her family, and it is not likely that she will be able to go to the Riviera as was intended. Lord and Lady Salisbury will therefore continue to reside at Hatfield House for some time to come.

Mr. Pilkington, the lay worker of the Church Missionary Society at Uganda who has been murdered in the rebellion, was one of the most brilliant missionary pioneers of the present century. He was a distinguished scholar, having obtained a First Class in the Cambridge Clasical Tripos, a famous athlete and cricketer, and moreover, an earnest and attractive speaker. He had devoted his life since 1890 to the work of missions, and was the translator of the Bible into the language of Uganda. Mr. Pilkington was an Irishman. His father is Mr. H. M. Pilkington, Q.C., an eminent Irish Equity leader, who retired from practice at the Bar some years ago, and now leads the life of a country gentleman on his estate in Westmeath.

The *Academy* announces the result of its intention to crown two books of signal merit, published in 1897. After a searching inquiry into the merits of some half-score of the foremost books of last year, a cheque for one hundred guineas has been sent to Mr. Stephen Phillips for his volume of "Poems," and a cheque for fifty guineas to Mr. W. E. Henley, for his essay on "Burns." Mr. Phillips's poetical rivals were three in nnmber—Mr. Francis Thompson, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Newbolt. In criticism Mr. Henley's position was contested by Mr. W. P. Ker's "Epic and Romance," Mr. Walter Raleigh's "Style," and Mr. Arthur Symons's "Studies in Two Literatures."

"Truth" is sceptical about a "Spectator" story of a fox which hypnotised a pheasant by running rapidly round and round a tree on which the bird was sitting, until the foolish pheasant got dazed and fell off. It is certainly a story which requires faith, but those who know the ways of wily predatory creatures will probably believe more than some people may think reasonable. A correspondent tells an anecdote which is vouched for by an eye-witness, who, being an expert naturalist and a practical taxidermist, was not likely to be carried away by sentiment or imagination. He was driving along a road one day, and he noticed some distance ahead a lot of sparrows feeding. Presently a little weasel came out of the hedgerow on the opposite side, and began turning somersaults towards the birds. The sparrows stopped feeding, and looked wonderingly at the strange object. Then the weasel slipped back again, and a minute afterwards repeated the performance. Each time the long brown little body got nearer to the birds, but unfortunately a sudden noise frightened the birds away, and the wicked plot was spoiled. Such a trick as this on the part of a weasel makes the "Spectator's" fox story more credible.

Professor Schenk, of Vienna, who claims to have discovered the secret of the production of the sexes, has given some interesting particulars of the results of his experiments to the London correspondent of the "New York World". He said : I can ensure that a woman gives birth to a boy, not to a girl ; my treatment has no other aim than causing boys to be born. I made my discovery many years ago, and subjected it to proofs. It is my own choice that by my marriage I have had six sons, four of whom are alive and strong. I have achieved similar results in the families of relations and friends, and some persons in whose secrecy I have full confidence—fourteen cases in all. But I cannot treat every stranger who will appeal to me ; I must be able to watch my cases, and must be certain that my prescriptions are rigidly obeyed. All previous theories and hypotheses that great difference of age between the husband and wife and so forth are causes why boys or girls are born have been proved false. According to my discovery, the ordinary healthy man has no influence whatever on the sex of the child. All depends upon the woman. The professor went on to explain that he found his discovery on the fact that a man's blood contains 5,000,000 corpuscles, whilst that of a woman contains 1,000,000 less. From indications given by the professor, although he mentioned no names, it is pretty evident that the birth of an heir to Archduke Frederick of Austria last July is due to Professor Schenk's advice having been followed. The Archduchess, then forty-one years of age, had given birth to eight daughters in the course of nineteen years of married life.

The following note by Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt, in the "Gardners' Chronicle," October 23, 1897, on the method employed by M. Georges Truiffent of administering artificial food to plants, is of considerable interest to horticulturists. After an analysis of the ash of the living plant, the necessary salt for a given time, such as six months, are weighed out and inclosed in a metal cover to form what is called a "pill," which is presumably inserted in the pot, diffusion of the salts taking place through the folds of the metal, and the thicker the metal, the slower the diffusion. As the salts dissolve and disappear they are replaced by a core which expands until it completely fills the "pill." The salts have no action on the metal cover, which remains firm and hard. It is stated that the solubility of the salts can be so regulated that a "pill" may be made to last three or six months as may be desired. By this method of feeding large well-coloured plants are grown in pots of less than half the usual size.

The latest news of Herr Andree's balloon is that it was seen five months ago in British Columbia. There seems little reason, however, to believe that there is anything in the story. The place where the balloon is said to have been sighted is not an out-of-the-way part of the world, and if the report had been true it must have been confirmed long before this. It would be hardly worth noticing but for the fact that Professor Nordensjold has thought it of sufficient importance to justify him in bringing it before the Swedish Academy of Science.

The influenza epidemic has found its way into the Sacred College at Rome, and, according to the "Lancet," very few of the cardinals have escaped the malady. The condition of four is such as to inspire the gravest fear. These are Cardinal Parocchi (the vicar of Rome), Cardinal Agliardi (some time Nuncio at Vienna), Cardinal Oreglia (dean of the Sacred College), and Cardinal Mertel (who is in his 94th year). The Pope himself has not, so far, been attacked, but his physicians are said to be watching him from hour to hour with unrelaxed vigilance.

Both boys and girls (especially girls) are very good things in their way, but it is always possible to have too much of any blessing. Half-a-dozen girls in succession, or a family consisting entirely of expensive boys, are a gift-horse which ungrateful parents often look at askance. In families, as in less important matters, a judicious variety is the thing to aim at. And the distinguished Professor Schenk, of Vienna, knows how to obtain it. It is all, he says, a question of dieting. Some menus produce a strong disposition in the materfamilias to fill a house with sweet girl graduates ; while others "run to" men-children. You make your choice, and there you are. But it is a drawback that, once you have opted for boys or girls, as the case may be, no alteration can be made. Thus, Professor Schenk, who is a man of high reputation. Professor Virchow, who is even more distinguished, says it is all moonshine ; but, then (asks a contemporary) is he not a hated rival ?

Whether it be because of "Cosmopolis," or because that excellent periodical is itself but the crystallisation of something "in the air," a number of young geniuses in Paris are starting a polyglot, cosmopolitan paper, under the title of "L'Œuvre," a journal of art and letters. There are sixteen of them, of various nationalities besides French. The director is M. Jean Severe, a rising young poet, whose "L'Illusion," one of the best pieces in his recently published "Poesies Humaines," is about to appear in the modest form of a lee-rdu-rideau at the Odeon. Mr. R. K. Douglas, the editor of the recently established "French and English Gazette," a bi-lingual paper issued at 224, Rue de Rivoli, is treasurer. The day may come when it will take the treasurer all his time to rake in the shekels. But the cosmopolites are content with small beginnings. "L'Œuvre" is to be a threepenny monthly of eighteen pages. It is to be written in French, English, German, Italian, and Spanish. If the success of the initial venture fulfils the founders' expectations, "L'Œuvre" will be enlarged, and issued at shorter intervals, weekly, we suppose. Since that builders' strike at Babel, only one attempt, the grotesquely hideous Volapuk has been made to turn out a single-speech (and, therefore, it is argued, man-and-brotherly) world. More than enough. Manifestly with the establishment of a single-speech, most of the charm of literature would disappear. In encouraging the cultivation of the chief literary languages, the conductors of "L'Œuvre" are on the right track. If they succeed they must assign part of their space to Russian.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, the new Sheriff, and Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, were present on the Bench.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang applied that Mr. Mahomed Walibhoy Merchant, B.A., assistant Superintendent in the general department of the Secretariat, engaged in the Plague branch, be exempted from service on the jury. The application was granted. On the application of Mr. S. Bayley, Mr. R. Patterson-Brown was excused from service on the Special Jury until Monday next.

JURORS FINED.

The undermentioned jurors were fined Rs. 50 each for nonattendance :—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, jun. R. H. Macaulay, Dewcurn Nanjee Desia, Georg Lund, and S. A. Nathan. Mr. Dewcurn's fine was afterwards remitted.

THE MURDER NEAR THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

Ismailkhan Baukerkhan, a middle-aged Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the 2nd December last, committed the murder of his wife named Mashoombee in a room of a chawl near the Byculla Railway station, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Young defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY :

Mr. S. Macnaughten, foreman.

Mr. Shamji Ranchord.	Mr. Tulsidas H. Parakh.
Mr. Cecil Richardson.	Mr. Jehangir M. Chichgar.
Mr. Nasarwanji B. Jasawala.	Mr. W. A. Philip.
Mr. F. A. Reddie.	Mr. T. Stephenson.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner stood charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in respect of the death of a woman named Mashoombee on the morning of the 2nd December last. After the jury had heard the evidence and the statement made by the prisoner before the Coroner, the jury would have no doubt that the woman died at the hands of the accused. There was no eye-witness to the murder. The prisoner and the woman lived in the ground-floor room of a chawl near the new Byculla Railway station. There had been frequent quarrels between them. On the night of the 1st December, a quarrel arose between them with regard to the deceased going into the room of the landlord named Ghiga. About 2 a.m. the next morning, two persons living in the chawl heard a cry of "mamma marra" proceeding from the room occupied by the prisoner and the woman. One of them would say that, some time after he heard the woman's cries, he heard the noise of some one washing in the nanni in the prisoner's room, which was next to his own room. The prisoner was afterwards seen going out of the house. A report was made to the police, and a police sepoy, on going to the prisoner's room, found the woman lying dead on a mattress, which was saturated with blood. Her throat had been cut, and a knife was found by the police under a razzai. The door of the room, when the police went, was found fastened from outside. The prisoner had made two statements before the Coroner, which would leave no doubt in the mind of the jury that the prisoner was the person who caused the death of the woman. Mr. Lang read to the jury the concluding portion of one of these statements, which was a follows :—"At about midnight I awoke by hearing some talking outside my room, and I noticed that the deceased was not in bed. I called out to her, and she came in, and I asked her where she had been, and she said she had been to make water. I asked her why she had not done so in the nanni. Thereupon we quarrelled, and she said she would go away and make me a eunuch and a beggar. I thought to myself that to live in this world was useless. She gave me a slap, and said, 'I don't want a black face like yours.' I then took up a knife which was lying near and struck her with it. I became quite mad and beside myself, and do not know what happened then. A little while afterwards I found the deceased was struggling for life. I then went out of my room and sat on the otla. Shortly afterwards I went back into the room and found the deceased still struggling. I got frightened, and I did not know what to do with her. I again went out and sat on the otla. I then returned to the room and washed my hands and feet in the nanni and againwent and sat on the otla. I thought over the matter, and I thought if I ran away I would be caught and brought back, and that it would be better to go and inform the police of what I had done, and that whatever happened would be my lot. I then went out and found a police sepoy on the road, and told him to come with me. He asked me the reason why ; and I told him I had caught a thief for him. He then woke up another police sepoy, and left him on his post while he came with me. I took him into my room, and I showed him the dead body of the deceased. I was then taken to a sahib's bungalow, and after that the Coroner came." The learned Advocate read the sections of the Penal Code under which the prisoner was charged ; and left it to the jury to say whether the prisoner was, in their opinion, guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder or of the more serious charge of murder.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution, and several witnesses were examined in corroboration of the opening statement.

Shaik Ibrahim Abdul Rahman, a nalbund in the employ of the municipality, said he lived in the room on the ground floor next to the prisoner's in a chawl near the Byculla Railway station. Prisoner lived with a woman named Mashoombee. They both came to live there about two months before the murder. They often quarrelled. On the morning of the murder, about 2 a.m., witness awoke and heard the deceased crying out, "mother, I am dead, mother, I am dead." Witness thought they were quarrelling as usual and paid no attention to the matter. Witness afterwards heard some one washing in the nanni near his. He then fell asleep. About 3 a.m. the police came and awoke him. The door of the prisoner's room was fastened from outside. The prisoner opened the door. On going into the room they found the dead body of the deceased lying on a mattress, covered with a cloth. The police officer removed the cloth, and the deceased's throat was found cut. The knife produced in court was found under a razzai. The prisoner pointed it out. It was covered with fresh blood. Four days before the murder, deceased asked the witness to tell the landlord, Ghiga, not to allow his wife to go into his room.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the court, said : I did not commit this offence. I had gone out that night, and returned home about 2 o'clock the next morning. I pushed the door open. A light was burning. I saw the woman lying dead on the ground. I went to fetch a police sepoy. One came with me and I shewed him the woman, and pointed out the mattress and all the clothes covered with blood. The sepoy asked me who had done that. I said I did not know. I was taken to the chowkey and maltreated there ; and I don't know what was taken down in writing. I got frightened, and I don't know what replies I made to the questions put to me. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Lang briefly summed up the evidence for the Crown. There was nothing to show that any other persons had any grudge against the deceased except the prisoner. The statement of the nalbund was corroborated by the prisoner, who admitted that, after he had done the deed, he washed his hand and feet in the nanni He had made a detailed statement of what took place on the evening in question. The prosecution had established that the prisoner was the man who caused the death of the woman ; and the question was whether there was any grave and sudden provocation in the case to reduce the offence from that of murder to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner's statement that the deceased had undue intimacy with the landlord, Ghiga, was no defence at all in law.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defence, said there were two hypothesis for the consideration of the jury. One was the prisoner's statement made here that he was not present in the house till 2. a. m. on the 2nd December. The other hypothesis was the prisoner's statement before the Coroner. Mr. Young asked the jury not to be prejudiced against his client by the latter statement which, he said, was obtained by maltreatment. Without the confession, the story told by the prosecution remained uncorroborated. The learned counsel went through the details of the evidence, and remarked that the story told by the two chief witnesses for the prosecution was a fabrication. He contended that his client ought to be acquitted of murder, because the evidence adduced against him was unsatisfactory. His mind was overburdened at the time by a sense of the wrongs he had suffered at the hands of the woman, and he was cherishing a recollection of them. He clearly came, therefore, under the exception of grave and sudden provocation, which the jury were asked to take into their consideration.

His lordship, in charging the jury, said that whoever committed the offence was clearly guilty of murder upon the medical evidence. The question was whether there was anything in the case to reduce the crime to culpable homicide. There was no doubt that the prisoner was in a very excited state of mind when he went to call a policeman ; and it was for the jury to say weather the prisoner, when he committed the deed, according to his own statement, had lost all self-control. What might be grave and sudden provocation to one man would not be so to another ; and the jury had to bear in mind that the prisoner was of a very excitable temper, as he no doubt was when he went to call a policeman.

The jury, after a few minutes consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner it was a very serious offence, of which he had been convicted, as it very nearly approached that of murder. The jury had taken a merciful view of the case. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to ten years' transportation.

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

APPEAL FOR LEFT-OFF APPAREL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We are venturing to appeal, through you, to your readers for gifts of old clothes which we may give away to the needy and deserving Europeans and Eurasians who come to us for help. Many men who come and report themselves to us, and present letters to the effect that they have obtained employment in connection with the railways, docks, tramways, printing works, plague operations, etc., continually ask for clothes to enable them to appear decently clad before their employers.

We would specially ask for men's clothing, viz., trousers, coats, and shirts ; also for women's skirts and under-clothing, and any children's clothes. Boots and shoes are much in request by all. Knowing that many of our kind and generous sympathisers and friends will soon be leaving for home, we feel sure they will be glad to hear our needs. Everything that is sent will be carefully and, we trust, wisely distributed by us. Thanking you for allowing us to make this appeal through your valuable columns.—We remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

W. G. PEEL,
President, B. E. and E. P. F.
GEORGE H. HODGSON,
Girgaum, Feb. 1. Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

The Bombay Cathedral organ, which has been, since the middle of September last, in the hands of Mr. Benson, the foreman of Messrs. Norman Bros. and Beard, of Norwich, has at length arrived at completion, and is now used in its fully completed state. The organ now contains the following stops, consisting of 1,904 pipes :—

GREAT ORGAN.

1. Contra Gamba	16 ft.	6. Harmonic Flute	4 ft.
2. Open Diapason	8 ft.	7. Mixture	4 rks.
3. Bell Diapason	8 ft.	8. Fifteenth	2 ft.
4. Clarabella	8 ft.	9. Trumpet	8 ft.
5. Principal	4 ft.		

SWELL ORGAN.

1. Double Diapason	16 ft.	7. Flute	4 ft.
2. Open Diapason	8 ft.	8. Mixture	2 rks.
3. Stopped Diapason	8 ft.	9. Oboe	8 ft.
4. Salcional	8 ft.	10. Cornopean	8 ft.
5. Voix Celeste	8 ft.	11. Vox Humana	8 ft.
6. Principal	4 ft.		

CHOIR ORGAN.

1. Dulciana	8 ft.	4. Flute	4 ft.
2. German Flute	8 ft.	5. Piccolo	2 ft.
3. Solo Gamba	8 ft.	6. Cremona	8 ft.

PEDAL ORGAN.

1. Open Diapason	16 ft.	4. Violincello	8 ft.
2. Violone	16 ft.	5. Bass Flute	8 ft.
3. Bourdon	16 ft.	6. Trombone	16 ft.

COUPLERS.

Swell to Great.	Swell to Pedals.
Swell to Choir.	Great to Pedals.
Swell Super Octave.	Choir to Pedals.

There are eight composition pedals, and a butterfly pedal for coupling the great to the pedal organ. From the above specification it will be seen that the organ is now as perfect a Church organ as can be desired. The tons of the organ throughout is delightful, and the recent additions of the Contra Gamba, Solo Gamba, Harmonic Flute and Vox Humana give the player splendid scope for contrast and expression and the organ is now one of which Bombay may well be proud. It originally cost about Rs. 21,000, which may roughly be put down at about £2,000. The recent repairs and additions have cost £705, exclusive a freight, custom and landing charges, and the cost of repairing the key-boards, which comes to about Rs. 420. The sum of £550, has already been paid to Messrs. Norman Bros., and a further sum of £100 will be remitted as soon as outstanding subscriptions have been received. A detailed list of receipts and expenditure will be shortly issued, and in the meantime the Chaplain and the Organist of the Cathedral heartily thank all those who have contributed to the Organ Fund, and who have worked for the Fund, which has enabled them to restore and enlarge an instrument well worthy of the Mother Church in Bombay.—*Cathedral Magazine.*

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The following is the report to be presented at the ordinary general meeting on December 31st :—The directors present their report, with a statement of Accounts for the year ending September 30th, 1897. They regret that, for various reasons, it has not been possible to proceed further with the debenture issue mentioned in their last Report. They hope, however, that the finances of the company may be put upon a satisfactory basis, and existing liabilities met, as a result of negotiations which are now pending with a committee appointed by shareholders in Madras. The alterations to section 1 referred to in the last report have been completed, and all the sections of the Tramways are now being worked on the overhead system. From returns supplied by the trustees for the company's debenture holders, it has been ascertained that, for the twelve months with which the accounts deal, the gross traffic receipts aggregated Rs. 1,23,684-12-3 (at 1s. 3d. £7,730-6s.) the total number of passengers carried was 2,758,500 and the number of miles run 408,426 3-4. The particulars given below will show that, in each direction, there is an appreciable increase as compared with the period for 1895-96.

	Gross. Receipts.	Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.
1896-97	£7,730-6s.	408,426¾	2,758,500
1895-96	£7,212-0s.	310,137½	2,479,902
Increase 1896-97	£518-6s.	98,289¼	278,598

Seeing that the period under review was one of general depression throughout India, owing to the Famine, and, further, that the alterations to section I. which have occupied many months, must necessarily have considerably interfered with traffic which, otherwise, would have been secured, this increase must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

The trustees for the company's debenture holders have introduced a reduction in the rates charged for fares. This alteration came into force on November 22nd last, simultaneously with the through running of cars between Barber's Bridge and Royapetta and the Custom House, with the result that the traffic receipts have increased some 50 per cent.

A cable advice from Madras intimates that the traffic receipts for the first half of the current month were Rs. 7,700. For twelve months at this rate the receipts would aggregate, say, Rs. 201,000 (at 1s. 3d. £12,500).

In the terms of the company's articles of association, Mr. A. J. Lusty retires from his directorship, but offers himself for re-election.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

ENTRIES.

The "Grand Stand Plate."

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Fakir, 13-3, 1-2 10st 3lbs.
Mr Mahomed Mustan Salt's, b a g Istumbul, 9-t 4lbs.
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios, 6 years 14-0, 8st 13lbs
Mr S A W's, b a g Anglo, 8st 12lbs.
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire, 8st 11lbs.
Mr Bezonjee Pestonjee's b a g Nobleman, 13 2 3-4, 8st 10lbs
Mr D D's b a g Phelwan, 8st 9lbs.
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 8st 1lb.
Mr A M Busharie's g a g Chanda, 5 yrs 14-0, 7st 10lbs,
Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan, 13-3, 7st 2lbs
Capt B Dott's b a g Landrail, 13 21-2, 8st 12lbs.
(Top weight not accepting weights raised 6lbs).

The "Tom Thumb Stakes."

Aga S Shah's b a p Taisseer, 13-2, 9st 12lbs
Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 13-2, 8st 10lbs.
Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic, 13-2, 8st 8lbs.
Capt Young and Mr McGeorge's b a p Bantoum, 13 1 1-2, 8st 6lbs.
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender, 13-2, 8st 5lbs.
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 13-2, 7st 13lbs.
Maharaja of Kollapur's g a p Kolhapur, 13 1 1-2, 7st 10lbs.
Mr B's c a p Energy, 13-2, 7st 2lbs.
(Top weight not accepting weights raised 10lbs)

The "Good Wood Stakes."

Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar
Mr Murray's b a g Umballa, 13-2.
Mr Clarke's c a g Governor, 13 2 3-4.
Chief of Kagal's b a p Good Luck, 13 1 1-2.
Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 13-3.
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a p Hamdar, 13 1 1-4

The "Gang Forward Plate.

Aga S Shah's b e m Sampler, 3 years.
Mr GHunter's b aus g Dishonour.
Mr R B's b aus g Marwarrie.

"Selling Race."

Mr H Jamsetjee's b a g Manila, 14-0, Rs 500
Mr Franklin's b a g President, 13 3 7-8, Rs 1500.
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g ag Sachin, 13-3, Rs 500.
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Scimitar, Rs. 750.
Shaik Essa Khalifa b cb m Random, Rs 750.
Mr Hakim M Masood's g a g Delhi, 13 3 1-2, Rs 500.

The "Importer's Plate."

Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus m Miss Helina by Escupeheon—dam by Marshall, 5 years.
Mr R H Hunters, b aus g Volley by Krupp, Virginia.
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neptune.
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Dishonour.

EXTRA RACE.

The "Novelty Stakes."—Rs 200 for Arab and C-B Galloways, 13 3 and under which have not won race value Rs 50, 13-3, to carry, 9st 10lb, W I.

Horses landed since 1st August 1897 allowed 7 lbs. Distance—half mile.

Entries 6 p.m., Thursday, 3rd February. Terms Prospectus apply.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd February,

His many friends in India will see with pleasure from the home papers that Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, C.S.I., has just had the Jubilee medal for long and distinguished service conferred upon him by the Queen.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE recall of Baron de Mohrenheim, who has been for many years Russian Ambassador to France, has created a very uneasy feeling in Paris, but there has been a *mot d' ordre* to ignore the matter altogether in the Press. Baron de Mohrenheim has been the chief link in the Franco-Russian alliance, Just as during the reign of Alexander II. Prince d'Aubril and Count von Kotzebue were mainly instrumental in maintaining the family friendship between the Romanoffs and the Hohenzollerns. Baron de Mohrenheim was an immense favourite with the late Emperor of Russia, and he had a great deal to do with the negotiations for his Majesty's marriage with the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. The Baron is married to a lady of the Danish nobility, and he was always included in the Imperial parties at Fredensborg, as he was invariably commanded to meet the Emperor and Empress at Copenhagen. The recall of Baron de M hrenheim is an outward and visible sign of the decline of the influence of the Empress-Dowager, who has been the heart and soul of the French party at St. Petersburg ever since the Franco-German war, when the anti-Prussian sentiments of her Majesty and her husband (the Czarewitch) seriously disturbed the harmony of the Imperial Court. The Emperor Nicholas is weak and ignorant, and, as he is surrounded by clever women, full of tact and finesse, who are Germans by birth, and devoted to their Fatherland, it was not likely that his zeal for the French alliance would long continue. However, the Emperor has shown a quite barbaric want of good taste and common sense in thus dismissing Baron de Mohrenheim, considering the long friendship which existed between the late Emperor and that diplomatist, and especially as his Excellency has conducted his official affairs with consummate ability.

Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., whose name occupies a prominent place in the mail papers, is a man of seventy-two. He is the eldest son of the fourth baronet, and succeeded his father in 1863. It was in 1874 that he married the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. George Cavendish-Bentinck, M. P. Sir Tatton was high Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1869, is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the East Riding, and is a patron of three Church livings. He owns about 34,000 acres, and his country seat is Sledmere, Malton, Yorkshire.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, who arrived at Sydney just before the last mail left, has been giving his opinions on the drama at home. In an interview in the *Sydney Telegraph* he said that a great change had come over the tastes of English playgoers—a change away from the psychological or problem play. The desire now is for something more generally and broadly human and romantic. And the more of heart and the more of sympathy for that which is good and noble that you can infuse into a drama the more chance it has of success. "The delving into the worst part of human nature, which has been the foundation of the problem play, has," in Mr. Barrett's opinion, "turned a lot of people entirely out of the theatre."

"I have heard heads of families say," Mr. Barrett went on to explain, "that they wouldn't go to the theatre with their families until they had sampled the plays for themselves. That is condemnation, is it not? Heads of families are busy men. When they have been to the theatre to sample a play, they haven't time to go again, even if they think it is unobjectionable. The trend, I think, is in the direction of good, healthy plays. Not necessarily dull, or sombre, or heavy, or didactic, but wholesome. The people want and will have more wholesome fun. They will not put up with so much that borders on what is not decent." Mr. Barrett was to open in Melbourne with "Claudian," and will play altogether in Australia for a season of twenty weeks.

The home of Mr. W. E. Norris, the novelist, stands on the top of Lincombe Hill, overlooking Tor Bay. Here is an ex ract from an interview with the novelist, in the *British Weekly*: "Do you think that a young writer has a better chance now of securing recognition than when you first began to write?" "On the whole, I think not so good a chance," Mr. Norris replied. "There are a few authors whose sales are so enormous that they practically fill the market to the exclusion of others." Mr. Norris prefers the three-volume system of publication to the one-volume. "In three volumes a writer has more space and more freedom, and the book is much pleasanter to read."

Mr. C. P. Levilly, now on tour with his "La Poupee" Company, has been interviewed concerning his associations, first as leading baritone and afterwards as general manager, with Madame Patti, and he gives some reminiscences of the prima donna. "Some of the pleasantest days I ever spent," says Mr. Levilly, "were those in the enjoyment of Madame Patti's hospitality at her beautiful home, Craig-y-Nos in Wales. Costing her originally some £6,000, the old castle has now been improved by extensions and alterations till the outlay cannot fall short of £30,000. It is a lovely spot in the Swansea Valley, and here among fragrant flowers and happy villagers she spends her summer leisure." Madame Patti is very methodical in her ways of life. "Rest, exercise, and temperate habits" are her recipe for youth and health, and a quiet stroll in her beautiful gardens or a mild adventure with the rod in her trout stream are the simple joys of the prima donna.

The late Mrs. Cowden Clarke survived her husband nearly twenty-one years. The married life of Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke was exceptionally happy, and they enjoyed the warm friendship of many men of letters, from Lamb and Hazlitt down to Douglas Jerrold, Macready, and Charles Dickens. Charles Clarke's father kept a school at Enfield, at which Keats was a pupil, as the poet, in an epistle to young Clarke, addressed him as "you who first taught me all the sweets of song." In 1855 the Clarkes went to live at Nice, but removed in 1861 to Genoa, where Charles died and where Mrs. Clarke spent the remainder of her life.

One of the features of *Era Annual* (*Era* office), issued to-day, are a number of sketches of hands of actors and actresses, with descriptions by the Editor of the *Palmist*. One of these descriptions deals with the hands of William Terriss, and was written before his violent death. It contains this sentence: "There is no fear of fire or water, great preservations" standing in the way of danger, but much of falls and blows." Also this: "The lifeline is good. There is no illness foreshadowed at the end of the line, it ends very abruptly in the right.

Mr. George Paulin, ex-rector of Irvine Academy, whose death occurred at Kirkgatehead, was a poet of some distinction, and from the character of his verse and personal appearance was known as the Whittier of Scotland. Mr. Paulin, who had attained his eighty-sixth year, was in 1877, on his resignation, presented by his old pupils with £1,000. In 1876 he issued a selection of his verse, under the title "Hallowed Ground, and other Poems." Professor Wilson declared the poem which gave its name to the book the finest he had ever received as a prize poem.

But perhaps the most remarkable statement is a note which "the palmist" adds to the study. Here is an extract:—The interview at which the drawings of Mr. Terriss's hands were made took place about a week before his death. One of the chief things Mr. Terriss inquired about was his death, and I told him it would be quite sudden and possibly violent, a declaration he repeated before others in the profession that same evening, and I especially cautioned him against an accident, but I thought it was something that might fall upon him from a height, and told him of it. "The palmist" admits, however, that he (or she) could not have told from Mr. Terriss's hands that his death was so near and was to be so terrible.

As the voting for the election of a new President in the Transvaal is now proceeding, it is interesting to note the success of President Kruger since his first nomination in 1882. In 1883 he was re-elected for a five years' period, receiving 3,431 votes, as against 1,171 recorded by his opponent, General Joubert. The popularity of the President was shown to have enormously increased at the election of 1888, when he was returned by an overwhelming majority, scoring 4,433 against Joubert's 834. At the last election, in the spring of 1893, the same candidates presented themselves; the official figures given were 7,881 for Kruger and 7,009 for General Joubert; but, as it was reported that the number of votes polled was in excess of the number of the electors on the register, a scrutiny was ordered, resulting in the re-election of President Kruger.

It is characteristic of the Sultan that he never forgets the loyalty of old servants. His Majesty has just given orders to the Turkish Minister of Finance to purchase a house at Koriah for the venerable Hussein Dede Effendi, who is domiciled there. The Sheik is said to have reached 112 years. A few years ago he was granted a life pension of 150 piastres a month, and now, by an act of kindly forethought, the Sultan has guaranteed that his remaining days shall be spent in comfort.

The sudden death of Sir Joseph Terry, the Chairman of Lord Charles Beresford's Election Committee at York, has in recent years its parallel in the case of the death in July, 1892, of Mr. Thomas Lynn Bristowe, the Tory member for Lambeth (Norwood) in the Parliaments of 1885 and 1886-92, who on being introduced at a fete on the eve of the General Election of 1892 to the gentleman who was to be his opponent in the contest for his constituency, dropped down dead from rupture of the heart, produced by excitement.

By the death of the late Lord Wilton another historic property in Lancashire is likely soon to come under the hammer. Some years ago the late Earl endeavoured to dispose of Heaton Park, his estate near Manchester, for building purposes, and quite recently the City Corporation was on the point of acquiring the property for the purposes of a public park. The present Earl is known not to care for the house, and it is very unlikely that he will make it his chief residence.

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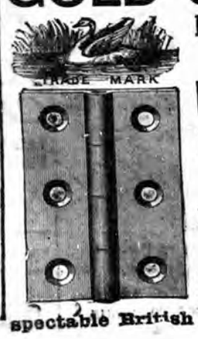
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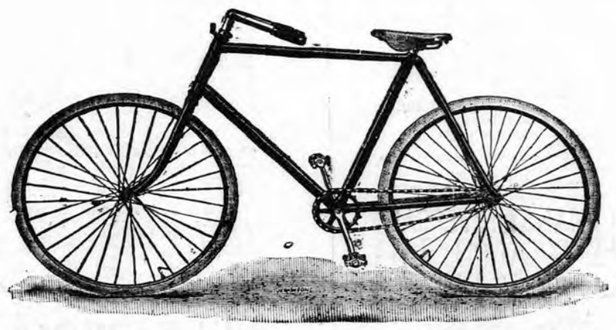
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